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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

Vol. XLIV

AUGUST, 1926

No. 2

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES



THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.



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The Standard of Excellence
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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN ---- August, 1926

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

Advertising—Advertising forms close on the 25th of each month. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand one week earlier. Advertising rate is \$2.80 per column-width inch.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is distinctive in that it reaches an exceptional list and covers the field of the business man engaged in Commercial Horticulture—the earl operator. Here is concentrated class circulation of high character—the Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture, quality rather than quantity.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN," including "American Nursery Trade Bulletin," will be sent to any address in the United States for \$2.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$3.00 a year. Single copies of current volume, 20c; of previous volumes, 25c.

RALPH T. OLCOTT
Editor, Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY INC.

30 State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only Nursery Trade publication which is not owned by nurserymen.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents the results of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

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Especially APPLE and PEACH.

ROSES

SHRUBS

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ORNAMENTAL TREES

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

PERENNIALS, ETC.

Connecticut Grown Seedlings

Barberry Thunbergii Seedlings

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IT WILL PAY YOU.



C. R. Burr & Co., Inc., Marchester, Conn.

GENERAL NURSERYMEN

We do not sell at wholesale to retail buyers.

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Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices

STARK BRO'S
Nurseries and Orchards Co.
LOUISIANA, MO.

The Way

your catalogue works. That subject should be of vital interest to you. Have you ever wondered just how your catalogue works? If you have a sales representative on the road, it is safe to say that you know about how his working hours are spent. How about your catalogue representative? If you should visualize the arrival of your printed representative you would be astounded at the number of times he is given the cold shoulder—out of the envelope into the waste paper basket. And yet the very next day the same party may be approached by another representative, and this time a very cordial invitation is extended to come in and show his wares. What is the difference? One has had personality and the other has had nothing to make it seem worth while.

Your Catalogue

should have a personality that represents your firm. If your stock is of a poor grade, mostly seconds, then and only then can you afford to have a second-rate catalogue. A catalogue of beautiful flowers should be a beautiful catalogue. It should make people want flowers, not merely list them with prices. It costs you no more to put personality in your catalogues; in fact it is always cheaper. A good catalogue increases your actual orders to such an extent that the final cost is lower than ever before. Let THE DU BOIS PRESS of Rochester, N. Y., put personality in your next catalogue and show you how it—

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today for your copy of our big cut catalog, now being printed. It shows proofs of thousands of one-color and multi-color photo-engravings of everything grown or sold by the nurseryman, florist and seedsman.

These engravings are for your free use if we do your printing.

Write Us

for a free sample copy of the

"Book of the
Orchard, Lawn and Garden"

the most beautiful stock nursery catalog ever published; also for a copy of "Successful Planting," a valuable handbook crammed with practical information for the use of the man who buys your goods.

Campbell Printing Co.

Horticultural Printers and Engravers

917 Walnut Street

Des Moines, Iowa

American Nurseryman

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade
National Journal of Commercial Horticulture

Entered September 6, 1916, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

WITHOUT OR WITH OFFENSE TO FRIENDS OR FOES, I SKETCH YOUR WORLD EXACTLY AS IT GOES.—BYRON

Vol. XLIV

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1926

No. 2

SCHOOL OF IDENTIFICATION OF FRUIT TREES

Conducted in Shenandoah, Ia., by Professors of Ames College

The School of Identification of Fruit Trees, held at Shenandoah, Iowa, closed July 23rd. Dr. J. K. Shaw of Amherst, Mass., has been in charge. The following professors from Ames College have been in attendance at the school, and also giving lectures:

Dr. B. S. Pickett, Head of Horticulture and Forestry.

Dr. I. E. Melhus, Plant Pathologist.

Prof. T. J. Maney, Chief, Pomology Section.

Dr. B. B. Fulton, Entomologist and Specialist in Insects.

Prof. H. L. Lantz, Assistant Chief of Pomology.

Dr. J. H. Muncie, working on crown gall in connection with the Federal Government.

Prof. H. E. Nichols, Extension Horticultural Department.

The school has been a great success, and insures closer co-operation with the Nurserymen and state colleges, and all in attendance expressed their enthusiasm for the continuance of the school each year.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed, Ralph Lake acting as Chairman; E. E. May making the resolution that the Nurseries here express their appreciation of the work of Dr. Shaw and the men from Ames, and inviting them to consider Shenandoah next year if they desired to do so.

Everyone in attendance expressed appreciation of the splendid hospitality of the Mount Arbor Nurseries and Shenandoah Nurseries, and Prof. Maney and Nichols of Ames said the college would be very glad to co-operate another year.

During the session of the school, a banquet was given those in attendance and a general get together meeting was held, out of courtesy of the Mount Arbor Nurseries and Shenandoah Nurseries.

In commenting on the school, Ralph Lake of the Shenandoah Nurseries made special mention of the fine lectures and the work of identification by Dr. Shaw and the men from Ames which were greatly appreciated by all in attendance. The school has been of great success and much interest was taken by the students.

T. J. Maney of Ames said: "Nurserymen and horticulturists in general have been skeptical that fruit tree varieties could be distinguished by leaf and tree characteristics. Second, instruction by Dr. J. K. Shaw has proved beyond doubt that such methods of identification are possible. Third, this school should establish confidence in the buying public since fruit trees can be identified in the Nursery row and then certified. Fourth, of great educational value to all practical Nurserymen and horticulturists who attended."

Donald Moffet of the Plumfield Nurseries,

Fremont, Nebr.: "I appreciated the splendid co-operation of the Mount Arbor and Shenandoah Nurseries, and the talks were very impressive and the school very successful."

Lawrence Hall of the Marshall Nurseries, Arlington, Nebr.: "The Fruit Tree Identification work is of great benefit. This has convinced any one skeptical about it that varieties can be determined by leaf identification."

Sam Nelson of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, said that in addition to the knowledge of the Nurserymen, the short course was helpful and the talks on insects and diseases very beneficial.

C. E. Morse, who has been associated with the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, for over thirty years, says of the school: "The talks by the Ames men and work by Dr. Shaw are just what is needed as it gives us information that we have no other chance to get. There is no limitation as to how far this can be carried if continued, and I sincerely hope it will be held each year for the benefit of the Nursery business in general."

Paul Pritchard of the Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas: "I consider the School of Tree Identification a fine thing; it should be held every year. Think it a good plan to hold it in a different locality each year, and the school should have the co-operation of the State Agricultural College in the state where it is held."

Floyd Krittz of the Neosho Nurseries, Neosho, Mo.: "A wonderful success, lectures by the men from Ames very valuable. Talks on diseases by Dr. Melhus and insect injuries to stock by Dr. Fulton were very beneficial."

Vernon Marshall of Marshall Nurseries, Arlington, Nebr.: "The finer points of identification not generally taken into consideration by the average man familiar with varieties in a field are a great help. I would highly recommend the school to every Nurseryman and horticulturist as being well worth the time spent in taking it."

E. S. Welch, President of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa: "I was favorably impressed with the enthusiasm and interest shown in the work by all of those in attendance at the Identification School. The work without question is very valuable to practical Nurserymen, and if instructions given are followed closely it will greatly assist in preventing mixtures of fruit trees in the Nursery row. This school should be continued from year to year in the different sections of the country, in co-operation with the State Agricultural College of the state where it is held. Dr. Shaw deserves a great deal of credit for having developed this kind of service. I would like to see the work extended to cover a greater variety of trees and plants."

In conclusion, will say that all in attendance were very enthusiastic about the Identification School. Twenty-five were in attendance at the majority of the sessions during the two weeks' period. Everyone expressed their pleasure at meeting such a congenial personality as Dr. Shaw, and his common sense methods of instruction

were easily grasped by those in attendance, and it is hoped that this school will be continued each year.

E. E. MAY.

Nurserymen's Outing on Lake

The annual summer meeting of the New York State Nurserymen's Association will be held this year in the middle of Lake Ontario.

Secretary C. J. Maloy and other officers have been planning this event for some time. The novelty of a business and social session in the coolest place available will appeal to Nurserymen generally, for convention time is often a hot time.

The American Association of Nurserymen has talked of a convention on Lake Michigan and now all in the trade can see how the plan will work. For Nurserymen throughout the country are invited to participate in this event.

The staunch steamer Ontario, upon whose broad decks hundreds may assemble, has been chartered for Thursday, September 9th, for a trip from Rochester, N. Y., to Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, and return—a full day of pleasure and profit. The summer meeting is principally an outing. There will be entertainment in great variety from the moment the ship sails out of the Port of Rochester until she lands her surfeited cargo at sundown far up the beautiful Genesee. A plentiful supply of golf balls, baseballs, tennis balls and footballs will be provided so that if any balls prove high for the steamer netting the games will not be interrupted.

The New York State Association emphasizes the fact that all Nurserymen throughout the country are invited to make this one-day trip on Lake Ontario. If readers are motoring in this vicinity they will add much to their outing by joining the New York State party. Canadian Nurserymen can join the party at either port.

The date is September 9th. Tickets, \$3.50.

Steamer will leave Rochester at 8:30 a. m., returning about 9 p. m. same day.

1528 Nurserymen in a Single State!—A Sacramento despatch says: "California is one of the leading states in the Union in production of Nursery stocks, according to a report of the state department of agriculture made public here showing that 1528 Nurserymen have plantings of deciduous, citrus and ornamental stock of more than 3792 acres, an increase of more than 20 per cent over the record last year." This is another case of the listing as Nurserymen, by state officials, of hundreds of persons who are not entitled to be classed as Nurserymen in the commercial sense of the term.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN IN ANNUAL SESSION

One Hundred Attend Convention in Victoria, B. C.—M. McDonald Elected President
—Silver Anniversary in Portland, Ore., Next Year

PROGRAM

July 21, 2 p. m.

Address by President J. J. Bonnell.
Report of Executive Secretary C. A. Tonneson.

Reports of state vice-presidents; board of trustees, executive committee; committees on legislation, production and marketing standards.

Topics suggested for consideration and action by members. To be referred and committees' findings reported as ready.

1—What can be done to stop cut-throat price-cutting methods, and selling at wholesale prices to retail buyers among association members?

2—What rule should be observed by seedling growers for the protection of bona-fide Nurserymen?

3—Should a deposit of at least 20% of the amount of orders for stock delivered by wholesale Nurseries regardless of financial standing of purchasing firms, become the established practice?

4—The department store problem with reference to the handling of roses, floral and other Nursery stock. What rules or plans might be recommended?



C. A. TONNESON, Executive Secretary
Burton, Washington

5—Is the Nurserymen's bond of sufficient importance to Nurserymen and the public to be justified?

6—Status of law as to non-liability clause, throughout the country.

7—Warning for Nurserymen to observe any reduction in building program and to aid in educating the public as to value of plant beautification to the extent of 3 to 5 per cent of cost of buildings, keeping supply and demand co-ordinated.

8—Members should report unscrupulous

unworthiness in the Nursery line and decisive action should be taken.

9—What real service are state institutions rendering the public by dabbling in the Nursery line?

10—Nurserymen are urged to keep in mind that the cost of a retail business handled to meet obligations exceeds the cost of production.

July 22, 9 a. m.

Report of flowering bulb committee.

"Commercial Narcissus in the Northwest"

—Frank A. Chervenka, Sumner, Wash.

"Fumigation of Nursery Stock"—H. W. Lyne, Dept. Agr., Vancouver, B. C.

"Status of Pine Blister Rust with Reference to Movement of Currant and Gooseberry"—R. A. Stillinger.

1 p. m.—Trips to scenic places in and about Victoria, attractive gardens and government observatory.

July 23, 9:30 a. m.

Reports of landscape committee and other committees.

"Value of Plant Beautification"—Prof. F. E. Bush, University of B. C. Vancouver.

"Color in the Garden"—Fred Cole, Seattle.
Election of officers. Place of meeting.

TWENTY-FOURTH annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen was held at Victoria, B. C., July 21-23. About one hundred were present, representing all parts of the Pacific Coast, with visitors from several eastern states.

Program strongly featured development of aesthetic horticulture. Nurserymen of the coast are looking forward to a good normal business the coming season. The convention was much enjoyed by all.

Portland, Ore., was selected as next place of meeting—the twenty-fifth. The association was formed in Portland in June 1902.

Officers elected are as follows:

President—M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.

Vice-Presidents—G. M. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; George Lawler, Tacoma, Wash.; Chas. T. Hawkes, Caldwell, Idaho; F. W. Walton, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. A. Armstrong, Ontario, Calif.; Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C.

Trustees—H. A. Lewis, A. Steinmetz, J. Feser, all of Portland, Ore.

Executive Secretary—C. A. Tonneson, Burton, Wash.

"For their vision in creating such a charming beauty spot in the wilderness," Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart and their gardens at Benvenuto, Brentwood, were made the subjects of a special resolution at the convention. The resolution was presented to the session by A. Brownell of Portland and adopted with applause.

The convention in its resolution also commended Mr. and Mrs. Butchart "for their hospitality in throwing open to the public those magnificent gardens which are an inspiration to all and also for their generosity in opening their home to our members."

Those attending the convention were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Layritz at a dinner on the lawns of the Layritz Nurseries, Royal Oak. About 125 persons sat down to the dinner. Later they were entertained at the Astrophysical Observatory at Little Saanich Mountain, where they were given a thorough insight into the workings of the great observatory and into the powers of the large telescope.

Members of the convention also were guests of P. R. Leighton, president, and officers of the Victoria and District Gardeners' Association at their summer flower show at the Crystal Garden.

Recalling experiences in the province of

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M. McDONALD, Orenco, Ore.
President Oregon Nursery Co.

thirty-five years ago, M. McDonald of Orenco, Oregon, addressed Nurserymen of the Association at an informal gathering in the Empress Hotel private dining-room. Mr. McDonald has been with the Pacific Coast Association since its inception twenty-four years ago in Portland, being in fact responsible for its formation. He therefore had the honor of wearing delegate badge number one.

Mr. McDonald is an old-timer on the coast. He is a Canadian, born in London, Ont., and traveled west in the early days of the Province. His reminiscences of that time proved extremely interesting.

Other speakers at the gathering included a number of Nurserymen attending the convention who passed the evening in reminiscent addresses. There were fifteen speakers.

John C. Chase, of Benjamin Chase Co., Derry, N. H., is on his annual tour of the Pacific Coast. He went West soon after the Louisville convention of the A. A. N. and attended the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, as he has done for a dozen years. He will start back east from San Diego early in September and will attend the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8-9.

Remember the mid-month issue—The
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN. Forms close the 10th.

Protecting a Great Industry

New comers in the Nursery trade hear much of quarantine restrictions but have not followed developments in the work of protecting American agriculture. They may be interested in the following extract from a recent address by Renick W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

The plant quarantine act of 1912 is undoubtedly one of the most useful laws ever enacted by Congress in the interest of American agriculture and forestry. The main purpose of the act is to prevent so far as possible further inroads of foreign insect pests and diseases of plants by controlling or prohibiting the entry of any plant or plant product which may be the vehicle for the introduction of such pests. Aside from certain minor efforts by one or two states, no control over such entry of foreign pests had been exercised prior to 1912, with the result that a veritable stream of new pests was entering this country and becoming established.

The large development in world commerce in plants, fruits and vegetables during the last thirty years has greatly increased the danger of such introductions of pests. The increasing entry of such products from Asia, Africa and other remote regions led to the entry of many pests absolutely unknown, and hence impossible to guard against, such as the chestnut blight, citrus canker, Japanese beetle and oriental fruit worm.

CONNECTICUT NURSERYMEN'S ASSN.

F. S. Baker, Secretary

The summer meeting and outing of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association was held at Lake Compounce July 22nd. This was the largest summer outing we have had, ninety being present.

After the sheepbake a short business session was held, and there were remarks by President Henry Kelly of the association who introduced Dr. Clinton of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, who spoke upon the new Quarantine No. 63; Neil Stevens and Dr. Rankin, both of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, W. O. Filley in charge of the blister rust control in Connecticut, and Austin F. Hawes, Connecticut state forester.

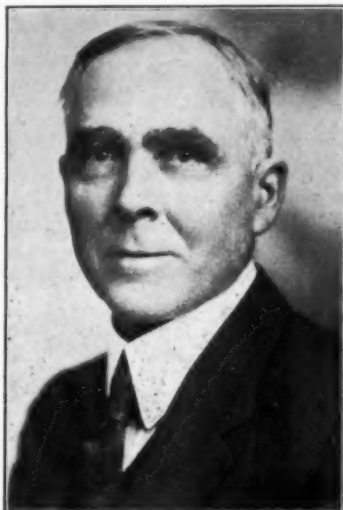
In spite of the extremely hot weather everyone seemed to have a fine time. A rising vote of thanks was given to Henry W. Gottschalk, chairman of the committee, to whom the success of the meeting was due.

F. S. BAKER, Secy.

MEN OF THE HOUR—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" SERIES



J. B. PILKINGTON, Portland, Ore.
Vice-Pres. Pacific Coast Assn.



C. A. TONNERSON, Burton, Wash.
Exec. Sec'y., Pacific Coast Assn.



RICHARD LAYRITZ, Victoria, B. C.
Vice-Pres. Pacific Coast Assn.

1500 Acre Botanical Garden and Arboretum

Los Angeles to Have Garden-University on Big Scale With Range of World Climates

Announcement is made, in staff correspondence from Los Angeles to the Christian Science Monitor, of plans for the establishment, by the California Botanical Foundation, of a post-graduate university for plant study situated in a botanical garden and arboretum said to be larger in size and scope than any in existence. Many problems of commercial importance are to be studied. In addition to schools of forestry and other botanical divisions in the institution, extension work will reach into other educational centers in the Pacific Southwest.

The Foundation, which has 38 members, was formed May 28, 1925, as the result of plans by the director, Patrick DeLacy Mulhall. Dr. George P. Clements, manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce agricultural department, is a prime mover in the enterprise.

It is proposed to acquire 4000 acres of land, including Mandeville Canyon, all within city limits of Los Angeles; 1500 acres to be devoted to the botanical garden and arboretum, the remainder to be allotted to private estates the revenue from which is expected to finance the purchase of the site and maintenance. With climatic variations being obtained by altitude, which ranges from 100 feet above sea level to as high as 2100 feet, virtually all temperate and sub-tropic vegetation can be grown outdoors. Bananas ripen perfectly in the protected canyons of the hillsides, while botanists declare that plants from cold regions will grow in some of the higher levels.

Contract to Plant 200 Acres—J. A. Waters, of the Twin Falls Nurseries, Twin Falls, Idaho, has been awarded a contract to plant an additional 200 acres of orchard for the Mesa Orchard Company of Mesa, Idaho, which now has 1400 acres of bearing orchard at that place. This company owns a tramway three and six-tenths miles long which it uses for transporting its fruit from the mesa to the railroad.

Fruit crop around Twin Falls is a little under the average. The best of growing weather.

Albany, N. Y., Apr 6—Wellington B. Clark, superintendent of Albany parks, is prepared to urge city and county authorities to co-operate in a plan for creation of a municipal tree Nursery on the 780-acre Shaker farm tract, which the county has bought for a jail, almshouse and county hospital site. Mr. Clark believes between 100 and 200 acres of the tract should be used for Nursery purposes until it is required for some other use.

Maple and elm trees, used extensively along Albany streets, are difficult to obtain and are expensive, according to Mr. Clark, who says the city could save time and expense by growing its own trees.



CHARLES T. HAWKES, Caldwell, Idaho
Vice-Pres. Pacific Coast Association

New U. S. Botanic Garden—A location near the southwestern corner of the Capitol grounds in Washington, D. C., is regarded as most appropriate for the site for the major portion of the United States Botanic Gardens, which have outgrown present quarters. The site takes in the entire block south of Maryland Avenue between First and Second Streets, S. W., together with the two adjacent blocks south and west for Nurseries. The existing gardens south of Maryland Avenue to be retained in their present situation.

The site safeguards the surroundings of the Capitol from deterioration, as at present, into squalid conditions, or into inappropriate commercial uses, the acquisition of these blocks being in accordance with the policy of the Government to acquire all blocks facing the Capitol grounds that have not yet been acquired. From this point of view, the cost of land taken for the project would be chargeable in large part to the protection of the Capitol surroundings and not entirely to the Botanic Garden.

Florida Development Nursery

Cutler, Fla., July 16—Development of what is said to be one of the finest Nurseries in this part of the state is being undertaken near here by the Normandy Beach Properties Corp.

The Nursery is to be operated solely for the cultivation of plants to be used by the landscaping department of the corporation on the Isle of Normandy. It was started last fall on a five-acre tract 20 miles south of Miami on the Dixie Highway and has been named Tenalla Ocean Farms.

R. Warren Oliver, bachelor of scientific agriculture and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural college at Toronto, is in charge of the development of the Nursery. He was brought to Miami last fall by the landscaping department of the Normandy Beach Properties Corporation. The Nursery has a quarter-acre slat house.

The Nursery has a group of 4,500 royal palms, said to be one of the finest collections under cultivation in this part of the state. There are also 1,600 citrus trees, including oranges, kumquats, tangerines and grapefruit trees.

There was recently received a shipment of 100 jacaranda, 1,000 spathodea, 1,000 grevillea, 1,000 lumbago-capensis, 1,000 callitris-glaucia, and 500 cuphea-hyssopifolia seeds from California.

The list of plants, trees and shrubs that have already been placed under cultivation in the landscaping of the island, includes 2,200 Australian pines, 2,000 Washington palms, 6,000 hibiscus, 10,000 oleanders, 300 pithecollobium, 5,000 baubinia, 5,000 coconuts, 4,500 royal palms, 2,800 red bougainvillea and 1,200 of the purple variety, 1,000 mangos and 3,000 crotons.

Ten men, under the supervision of Mr. Oliver, are kept at work in the landscaping department.

Nursery Land Extension—The Lewis Development Co., of New York City and Long Island City has sold a portion of the 35-acre Willits farm, which has over 1,000 feet frontage on Jericho Turnpike and 2,000 feet railroad frontage at Jericho, to the Lewis & Valentine Co., of Roslyn, who will use the land for a Nursery.

Canadian Nurserymen Take Notice—An opportunity to supply 377 shade trees is given in the announcement that the Young Men's Board of Trade of Fort William, New Brunswick, has launched a plan for the planting in the fall of trees on each side of the Kingsway Drive in that section.

Say you saw it in "American Nurseryman"

SUMMARY OF SEED DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE

By P. W. Zimmerman, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., Before American Plant Propagators' Association

SINCE so many of you asked about the purpose and work of the Boyce Thompson Institute, it will probably not be out of place to preface my talk with a few remarks about the institution which I represent today.

As its name implies, the Institute was established for plant research. Colonel William Boyce Thompson is responsible for its existence, he having originated the idea and having provided all the necessary funds. The land was provided, the buildings were erected, and the equipment was installed at a cost of between one and one-half million dollars. The Institute was then incorporated and endowed with two million dollars. It is now being run with the income from the invested endowment. From several remarks I am sure some of you think we have more money than we need. That is not the case and those of you who are inclined in the right direction will find me ready to take subscriptions for additional endowments at the close of this meeting.

The type of work to be taken up and the extent of any investigations is determined by Dr. William Crocker, director of the Institute, and the scientific staff. In general, problems are taken up as they appear urgent, as for example, seed germination, root growth in cuttings, aster and peach yellows, tomato mosaics, light effects, and chemical stimulation. While most of the problems attempted are practical problems in plant production the effort is always made to work them out fundamentally, and thereby improve practice and add to science at the same time. You, as Nurserymen, have given us perhaps more specific problems than any other group of people interested in plants. Some of these problems are now being investigated, but others must await a time when more money is available for equipment and men trained for research.

SEEDS AND SEED GERMINATION*

For those who might not have a background to understand the behavior of seeds, I shall give a short summary of seed development and structure.

Seed embryos develop from fertilized eggs within the ovules. In some cases complete development takes place in a very short period of time (as in soft maple) and in other cases it is extremely slow. In some cone bearing plants, for example, two years or more elapse before seeds are ripe. In some plants, as Ginkgo, the seeds fall, or are harvested before fertilization of the eggs has occurred. (This is especially true of European-grown Ginkgo; those grown in Japan show all stages of development). To be sure pollination has been effected and the pollen tube is on its way down to the embryo sack to deposit its male cells but this might not occur until after the seeds have fallen.

Between these two extremes, all stages of embryo development may be found. We have mentioned the soft or white maple which flowers early and develops a full sized embryo in the course of a few weeks. This same seed, unless protected with high humidity and cold storage, must find favorable conditions for germination or it dries and dies in a few days. It is a familiar sight to see in the immediate vicinity of a white maple tree, seedling maples in June which sprang from seeds of the same season. Willows, poplars, and many tropical plants resemble the soft maple in this respect.

*Much of the information contained in Part I of my talk has been taken from lectures by Dr. William Crocker who is a leading authority on seed germination.

Contrasted with these seeds are those that at harvest time have a good sized endosperm (food storage), but only a small group of undifferentiated cells representing the embryo. The American hollies are good examples of this type. Naturally, you can't expect a seed to germinate until after it has a full fledged embryo. When such a need finds favorable temperature and moisture conditions, this little clump of cells draws on the food supply of the endosperm and finally makes a full grown embryo which can grow into a new plant. The time required for such growth may be from one to eighteen months, depending upon the plant type and the degree of development at harvest time. Examples of plants with incompletely organized embryos are as follows: Ranunculus, Anemone, Ivy, Ginkgo, Ilex, and Orchid.

A second class of seeds, those which have completely organized embryos withstand drying and high or low temperatures, are the familiar seeds of cultivation. Corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas, radish and many others will illustrate this class. They keep well in dry storage and germinate whenever given favorable temperature and moisture supply.

The third class of seeds, those which have delayed germination or are said to be dormant, are the most complex, and happen to have the types which most concern you as Nurserymen. They fall into three categories so far as the mechanism for dormancy is concerned. The first, those with incompletely organized embryos, was taken up at the beginning and needs no further discussion here.

The second category included types of seeds that have hard coats which are impervious to water or oxygen or both. You are familiar with the hard seeds of alfalfa and clover which germinate readily when scratched or scarified but poorly if not so treated. The water lily, Nelumbo, is another good example of an impervious seed coat. The Japanese people find these seeds in old lake bottoms known to have been covered over for a period of two hundred or more years. The seeds are still in good condition, and when the coats are filed or broken, good germination is obtained. The coat was simply impervious to water and thus prevented germination.

The third category includes the seeds in which you are most interested. Examples are rose, Cotoneasters, peach, plum, apple, cherry, hawthorn, maples (Japanese, Norway and Hard Maples, but not soft Maple), basswood, and some species of Juniperus. These seeds have mature embryos, but they are incapable of immediate germination when given ordinary, supposedly favorable temperature and moisture supply. They require a period of time for what the scientists term "after-ripening." We do not know what all goes on within the seed during this period, but strangely enough it takes place at a fairly low temperature. In some cases there is a possible range of five to ten degrees which permits of after-ripening but in other cases this range narrows down to two or three degrees. Practical growers have in a way discovered some of these requirements and Nurserymen have for many years practiced stratifying seeds in the fall of the year.

I shall now leave these so-called fundamentals and take up some of our experiences in handling of seeds. Dr. Crocker is getting many requests from Nurserymen to determine what is wrong in the seed beds. He believes that many worthless seeds are planted every year by Nurserymen. The cost of the seeds is very minor compared with the loss incurred from labor, space, and failure to get plants to sell. Dr. Crocker has examined many lots of seed purchased from seed dealers or sent by Nurserymen and the following illustrates some of the difficulties:

1. *Crataegus oxyacantha*—75% of the seeds contained larvae of ichneumon fly. Ten per cent of the seeds were without embryos or

larvae. This leaves 15% with embryos. These seeds all appeared good externally.

2. *Juniperus chinensis*—90% of one lot of seeds (externally fine appearing seeds) bore no embryos. The other 10% bore embryos of very low vigor; worthless for production.

3. *Taxus baccata*—About 50% of one lot of seeds had the seed contents quite filled with fungi of various sorts. The other 50% had the coats badly infected with fungi so that all seeds were destroyed by the coat fungi soon after they were placed in the stratification or germination beds. This is rather common in *Taxus baccata*.

4. *Cornus florida*—The seed dealer had kept the seeds stratified in low temperature in the pulp. Fungi had worked through the pulp and into the coats to such a degree that even after sterilization, the fungi soon destroyed the seeds after they were placed in the stratification beds.

The Nurserymen will have troubles enough producing many of their forms from seeds, if they start with the best of seeds. They should have a central seed testing laboratory where any lots of seeds that they are to use in considerable quantities, could be tested. The seed testing methods used for farm and garden seeds are almost worthless here for the following reasons:

a. Many good looking Nursery seeds are empty.

b. Fungal infection of coats and seed contents are much more general for Nursery seeds than for farm and garden seeds.

c. Most Nursery seeds have slow germination so the vitality can not be tested by germination.

The test for Nursery seeds should answer the following questions:

a. Percentage of seeds without embryos.

b. Degree of fungal infection of:

1. Seed contents.

2. Seed coats.

c. Vigor of the embryo as tested by germination where possible. Where germination is very slow, as tested by the Davis vitality test, some modification of it, or some other quick vitality test other than germination.

The Davis vitality test referred to was worked out by Professor Wilmar Davis at the Institute last year. He found a way to determine within a twenty-four hour period whether seeds are of high or low vitality. If the question of infection does not enter in, the test should tell whether seeds are dead or alive. There is every reason to believe that the Davis test will be a very valuable instrument for Nurserymen and seed dealers. In reality you need to put a committee at work to determine an economical means to get all of your seeds tested before planting.

Concerning sterilization of seeds, Dr. Crocker uses an organic mercury compound. Several are on the market. Uspulun and Semesan are perhaps the best known. Some of you have today reported to me the injury results from use of Semesans. If that be the case you should have further investigations to determine just what the difficulties are. Different seeds might need different concentrations. We find that one-half of one per cent Uspulun for 30 minutes serves to keep down fungal attacks where the embryos are not infested.

Finally, to end the discussion of seeds, I want to show some lantern slides and make a few remarks about stratification and cold storage.

This picture shows two beds of *Cornus florida* seedlings. The one with the good stand was planted last fall and left uncovered throughout the winter. The bed with the poor stand was planted at the same time but was mulched with dry leaves. Last year the mulched seed bed gave a better stand than the open bed. Whether conditions vary from year to year. The use of controlled storage may turn out to be most economical for some seeds. If this practice is to be resorted to, we need to know the best temperature and length of time re-



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	Inches	Each Per 100	Each Per 1000		Inches	Each Per 100	Each Per 1000
FIRS (Abies)				SPRUCE (Picea) Continued			
Arizona (arizonica)	2-4	11c	10c	Pollia (Tigertail)	4-6	12c	11c
Balsam (balsamea)	4-6	8c	7c	Blue (pungens)	6-8	71c	6c
Balsamea macrocarpa	4-6	9c	8c	Blue (pungens)	6-8	16c	15c
Concolor	6-8	25c	24c	FINE (Pinus)			
Fraser (fraseri)	4-6	10c	9c	Hill's Mugho	4-6	12c	11c
Homolepis (Nikko)	2-4	121c	10c	Hill's Mugho	6-8	15c	14c
Velich	4-6	10c	9c	Austrian (nigra)	4-6	4c	3c
Douglas (pseudotsuga)	6-8	15c	14c	Austrian (nigra)	6-8	8c	7c
CEDAR (Cedrus)				Ponderosa scopulorum	4-6	3c	2c
Atlantic (Atlas)	2-4	81c	71c	White (strobilus)	4-6	4c	3c
Deodar	2-4	10c	9c	Scotch (sylvestris)	4-6	21c	11c
Libani	2-4	7c	6c	Scotch (sylvestris)	10-12	9c	8c
JUNIPER (Juniperus)				YEW (Taxus)			
Chinese (chinensis)	4-6	7c	6c	Canadensis	6-8	15c	14c
Pfitzer's	8-10	25c	24c	Japanese (cuspidata)	4-6	25c	24c
Communis	6-8	51c	4c	Dwarf Japanese (brevifolia)	4-6	25c	24c
Communis Depressa (canadensis)	6-8	71c	61c	ARBORVITAE (Thuja)			
Irish (hibernica)	10-12	15c	14c	American (occidentalis)	8-10	9c	8c
Stricta (excelsa stricta)	6-8	35c	34c	Globosa	6-8	221c	20c
Waukegan (horizontalis douglasii)	8-10	35c	34c	Hovey	8-10	20c	18c
Japonica (procumbens)	8-10	40c	371c	Hill's Pyramidal	8-10	25c	24c
Savina (sabina)	8-10	30c	29c	Wareana (Siberian)	6-8	25c	221c
Tamariscifolia	6-8	35c	34c	Woodwardi	6-8	25c	221c
Scopulorum (Hill's Silver)	6-8	10c	9c	THUJA (Blota)			
Red (virginiana)	4-6	7c	6c	Orientalis	6-8	4c	3c
SPRUCE (Picea)				Bonita	4-6	15c	14c
Canadensis (White)	6-8	41c	31c	Compacta	4-6	15c	14c
Canadensis (White)	8-10	15c	14c	Compacta	6-8	171c	161c
Canadensis albertiana (Black Hill)	4-6	5c	4c	Pyramidalis	4-6	15c	14c
Canadensis albertiana (Black Hill)	6-8	10c	15c	Pyramidalis	6-8	171c	161c
Engelmanni	4-6	41c	31c	Texana Glauca	4-6	15c	14c
Norway	4-6	21c	11c	TSUGA (Hemlock)			
Norway	6-8	8c	7c	American Hemlock	4-6	131c	12c
Serbian (omorica)	4-6	10c	9c				

NOTE: Items designated as "o" are tied in bundles of 50; once transplanted, "x" in bundles of 25. o—Indicates never transplanted. Suitable for bedding out. x—Indicates one transplanting. Wholesale trade list for Fall will be mailed to the trade on request.

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DUNDEE ILL.

quired for each kind of seed. Dr. Crocker now has that information for many important kinds of seeds. For example, *Cornus florida* after-ripens in 120 to 130 days at 41 degrees F.; *Cornus nuttallii* in 145 to 165 days at 33 degrees F. So far as we can determine, no seeds are benefitted by actual freezing. On the other hand many are injured by freezing, especially if partly after-ripened. One curious thing is that *Cornus nuttallii* enjoys a temperature of only one degree above freezing and will actually germinate at that temperature.

This picture shows a flat several weeks after it had been planted with six rows of rose seeds. The figures at the bottom indicate the temperature at which the seeds had been stored. Note that the only seeds which germinated had been stored at 41 degrees F. in moist sand.

The next picture shows two sets of apple seedlings. The set showing the good stand had seeds stored at 41 degrees F. for 75 days. The poor stand is from seeds stored 75 days at 50 degrees F. Apparently 41 degrees F. gives a quicker after-ripening than 50 degrees F. While the temperature is not specific yet we might expect a nearly specific temperature to after-ripen seeds within a given length of time.

In addition to these temperature requirements it seems that the seed medium is also important. We find that peat moss is

generally superior to sand, mainly perhaps, because it gives a regular moisture supply. Generally the peat is not injurious to the seedlings, but in case of *Cotoneasters* the seedlings show some injury. *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursa* after ripens and germinates in neutralized peat much faster than in acid peat or sand.

These few remarks will show you that Dr. Crocker, and his associates, have made some rapid strides in seed germination during these few years that the Boyce Thompson Institute has been in operation, and I assure you the next two years will show even greater results.

[To be Continued]

New Nursery in Jacksonville—C. M. Stokes, well known throughout Northern and Central Florida as former superintendent of the Florida Farm & Industries Company, and later associated with the J. C. Penny development, has purchased land near the city limits of Jacksonville on the old Orange Park road and is going into the Nursery and berry business on an extensive scale.

"There is no state that I am familiar with," says Mr. Stokes, "that can grow small fruits of nearly all kinds so successfully as Florida. I predict this state will become one of the greatest fruit and berry growing regions of the country."

"Odd Year Baldwin"—J. C. S. in Rural New Yorker says: "There are many fruit growers who firmly believe that Baldwin and Greening apple trees are sure to give a good crop in the even years and fail on the odd years. Some years ago a Nurseryman offered what he called the 'odd-year Baldwin,' guaranteed to give a crop on the odd year."

A correspondent says: If trees that bear alternate years are thinned severely as soon after setting of the fruit as possible it will, if followed up, make annual bearers of these trees."

S. B. Hollister, Conn. Agl. College, says: "We have an orchard planted in 1900 in which are growing about 90 Baldwin and 54 R. I. Greening trees. We harvest apples from these trees every year. The Greenings in this orchard are annual bearers, although there is a tendency for a heavy crop one year and a lighter crop the following season, but not all of the trees have a heavy crop the same year. The Baldwin variety is running true to form; that is, some of the trees have a heavy crop one year and none the next or practically none. Using figures to designate different trees, about half of the 90 trees will have a heavy crop this year and those which are not bearing this year had a heavy crop last year."

Say you saw it in "American Nurseryman"

POINTERS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE

Creating and Supplying Demand for New Fruits
Profitable Solution of Distribution

CHAIRMAN E. C. Hilborn, of the A. A. N. committee on distribution of Nursery stock, in his report at the Louisville convention urged Nurserymen to solve the problem of distribution by creating and supplying demand for new varieties of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. "If we were to push new varieties it would be several years at least before we would be troubled with the backyard grower," he said. He cited as recent instances of success in this direction, the Chinese elm, Chinese cherry, Cortland apple, budded elms, the introductions by Prof. N. E. Hansen and the Minnesota Fruit Tree Farm, new varieties brought out by the American Rose Society, etc.

Nurserymen have been severely criticized, both in and out of the trade, for lack of progressiveness in the matter of propagating and distributing new and better varieties. Many Nurserymen persist in selling, especially through their agents, varieties that have been declared worthless as compared with other sorts. The chief reason for this is that Nurserymen seem to have put in the hands of their agents plates of the old sorts and do not take pains to get new plates of the better kinds.

Said a noted horticultural authority: "I am surprised and disgusted at the lists of fruits that the average Nursery agent is now selling to customers."

Let us start right in and correct this condition. We invite the co-operation of our readers. Here goes:

Seneca Cherry

The Seneca, a new sweet cherry developed by the fruit breeders at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, is all that it gave promise of being when it first fruited in 1920, according to the Station horticulturists. Five full crops of this delicious new fruit have now been obtained on the Station grounds, and the fruit specialists feel convinced that it is a distinct addition to the fruit industry.

Because of its extreme earliness and excellent quality, Seneca is especially recommended to those who cater to roadside trade or to local markets. The new variety is fully two weeks earlier than Black Tartarian, the standard early sweet cherry for New York, it is said. The fruit is described as large, purple-black, with soft, juicy, melting flesh, and a rich sweet flavor. The tree is very vigorous and productive and the variety is hardy in both wood and bud.

"Seneca is a cross between Early Purple Guigne and an unknown early sweet cherry," says Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Station horticulturist, in an account of the new variety. "The cross was made in 1910; seeds were sown in 1911; and the young tree was set in the orchard in 1915. While a few cherries were produced in 1920, the first full crop was borne in 1922, to be followed by another in 1923 and each year since."

Planting stocks of the Seneca may now be obtained at about cost from the New York State Fruit Testing Co-operative Association at Geneva. This Association propagates and distributes the new fruit varieties originated by the Station fruit specialists.

May Cause More Tree Demand

New York State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting at Sodus, N. Y., Aug. 18th. Principal subject for discussion will be the New York State apple pack. The fruit growers of New York State are frank in saying that the market for New York apples has been and is being harmed by inferior pack. At a meeting in Rochester, last month, this problem was dis-

cussed at length. The storm center is in the practice of buying the fruit orchard-run: packing, sorting and putting it on the market orchard-run. Fruit men say that this practice might have been accepted years ago, but the sentiment of present-day growers is that it is wrong. The season of 1923-24 was cited as an instance when a substantial part of the crop was handled orchard-run.

Heavy losses, in which both growers and dealers shared, followed, it was said at the meeting. So flat was the market in January and February, 1924, that evaporators all over the district bought apples out of cold storage at a nominal price. Some lots were taken over for the storage cost and the barrel turned back to the owner as his only salvage on the venture.

The principal fruit growers of Western New York are unanimous in their stand against this much-abused practice.

Process With New Fruits

The process followed in the creation of a new variety of fruit will form an important feature of the exhibit of the Geneva Experiment Station at the New York State Fair at Syracuse this month, according to a recent statement made by Station officials on plans for the Station exhibit. The new varieties of fruit brought out by the Station fruit breeders have long been the object of much interest among fruit growers in this and other states, and it is believed that a demonstration of the methods followed in originating a new variety will be instructive.

The exhibit will be located in the Horticultural Building, and will be part of a larger display of what the Station is doing along the lines of horticultural investigation. Station specialists will be in attendance at all times to explain the exhibit and

to answer questions about the new fruits. "There are twelve or more distinct steps in the creation of a new variety of fruit," says the statement from the Station. "These include the 'bagging' of the fruit blossoms early in the spring, the transfer of pollen from the selected male parent of the cross to the female, the protection of the fertilized fruit bed from foreign pollen, preservation of seed obtained from the cross, the propagation of the seedlings, etc. These and other intermediate steps in the process will be depicted in the exhibit."

It is also expected that specimens of several of the new varieties of fruit created by the Station fruit breeders will be displayed in the exhibit. Prizes are being offered this year for the first time for new varieties of fruit grown by fruit growers of the State. The new fruits included in the premium list are the Cortland and Early McIntosh apples, the Cayuga pear, and the Brocton, Ontario, Portland, and Sheridan grapes, all originated by the Experiment Station workers.

Bristol, Conn., Nurseries proposes the name Bristol Fairy for its new *Gypsophila paniculata fiera plena*.

"Plant Immigrants," a U. S. Government bulletin on importations, is not now published, owing to the economic policy of the administration.

Community Nurseries have been incorporated by Arthur T. Purtell and Frederick T. Burke, 300 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

During a recent "Stark Hour" (Stark Bros. Nurseries) at Radio Station KMOX, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary A. A. Buford talked on business opportunities in the Ozark region.

Is there anything the A. A. N. publication on its present basis can do that the two long established Nursery trade journals cannot and do not do?

Say you saw it in "American Nurseryman"

Canadian Horticultural Council an Influential Body

The Canadian Horticultural Council, organized nearly five years ago, has already become to be looked upon as an influential body and a successful clearing house for Canadian horticulture and its allied industries. The work of the Council is to advance horticultural industries in Canada, and includes such important work as—plant origination and registration; production, grading, packing, transportation, storage, marketing and tariffs, embargoes, restrictions, etc. The Council is in no sense a commercial body, but a vehicle through which its constituent organizations promote the well being of the industries represented and horticulture in general.

It includes in its memberships the following associations; fruit growers, vegetable growers, Nurserymen, florists and gardeners, jam manufacturers, cooperage manufacturers, amateur horticulturists, wholesale fruit and vegetable jobbers, and is composed, presumably, of the leaders in these various industries.

The organization of the horticultural, agricultural and allied industries has been encouraged and fostered by the Federal Government. These organizations, at their annual meetings, decide on their important needs and requirements, select representatives who have shown interest in their welfare, and who bring before the Council, at its annual meeting held in March each year, in the city of Ottawa, the requirements of the industries they represent. These resolutions, for it is in this form that they are laid before the Council for its consideration, are then considered and if for the general good of horticulture, secure the approval of the Council and are passed.

From the aesthetic standpoint, the Council is steadily working to improve horticulture in a number of ways. The grower or hybridizer, for instance, through recording and registration of a new variety of merit so that he will secure full recognition and

protection for his work, through demonstration gardens and trial plots throughout the country so that the public will be able to learn, study, and distinguish between varieties and cultural methods; for the younger generation, through the schools. Valuable cups have been donated in each province for the most appropriately planted school grounds; for the organizations of amateur horticulturists throughout the country, by mailing to them regularly bulletins containing articles of educative and interesting matter; and each year, a medal valued at \$100.00 is presented to the person who has done the most outstanding work for horticulture during that year.

The headquarters of the Council is at Ottawa and its work is subsidized by a grant from the Dominion Government. Its chief dependence for funds, however, is from the fees paid by its constituent organizations. It works in the closest harmony with the Department of Agriculture; in fact, is the right arm of that department, horticulturally speaking, though it is no wise a government department, but an independent organization.

The activities of the Council are carried on through the office of the secretary and through committees, such as the Executive, Legislative, Publicity, Registration, Transportation, Tariff, etc. It undertakes not only general publicity covering horticulture and including articles published in the newspapers and periodicals, but advertising campaigns as well, for such member organizations as desire to use its publicity department.

At the conclusion of its annual meeting yearly, it is the custom for a representative committee to approach the government with a program of the work done and urge such laws, changes, or modifications as the industry appears to need.

In short, the Canadian Horticultural Council may be looked upon as the voice of this industry in Canada, in maintaining the important position it occupies, upholding its rights and giving utterance to its needs.

Montreal.

E. B. LUKE, Pres.

America's First Arboretum

BESSIE Wilmarth Gahn, Washington, D. C., is the author of an interesting account with illustration, of America's first arboretum, published in a recent issue of the Washington Star.

If you were strolling along Fifth avenue today, watching the crowds of busy New Yorkers, writes Mrs. Gahn, what would you think if the large church at the corner of Forty-eighth street suddenly should disappear and in its place there would be a tall and stately greenhouse, looming up between two flourishing hot-houses? What if the Fifth avenue sidewalks suddenly became winding, gravelly paths leading down from the greenhouse through box hedges and into vast gardens of Canadian pinkroot, rhubarb, poppies, foxglove and other old-time medicinal plants?

Suppose you could stand on the hillside in front of the greenhouse (old Murray Hill) and gaze far over and beyond the high stone wall stretching for acres away? Looking east you would see the waters of the East River glistening in the morning sun, and turning to look past the wooded hill in the west you would see the broad Hudson reaching toward the north. Were it possible actually to see the things which now are but memories, what a veritable Garden of Eden one could trace in this portion of New York's Fifth avenue! This was the site of the Elgin Garden from 1801 until 1857, when the first of its land was sold, 16 city lots at Forty-eighth street, for which the Dutch Reformed Church paid \$50,000.

An interesting paragraph in the Medical Repository, volume 1, page 292, reads as follows:

"In the year 1801 Dr. Hosack, being professor of botany and materia medica in Columbia College, purchased 20 acres of land near New York, for the establishment of a botanic garden. This situation is on the Middle Road between the Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge Roads. This distance from the City Hall is about three miles and a half. ... The East and North Rivers are plain in sight. ... The grounds are also arranged and planted agreeable to the most approved style of ornamental gardening. The whole is surrounded by a belt of forest trees and shrubs, judiciously chequered and mingled and enclosed by a well constructed stone wall."

"But who was 'Dr. Hosack'?" you may ask. Then, suppose we open volume 5 of the bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden and read a section of page 324, as follows:

"His [David Hosack's] father, Alexander Hosack, was born at Elgin (for which the garden was named), Scotland, in 1736. In 1758 he came with General Jeffrey Amherst as an artillery officer to the siege and capture of Louisbourg, and afterward settled in New York, where he married Jane, daughter of Francis Arden, a prominent New York merchant. David Hosack was their oldest son, born August 31, 1769. He was for two and one-half years a pupil of Columbia, but completed his college course in 1789 at Princeton."

Dr. Hosack studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, and later presented to the New York Lyceum of Natural History a duplicate of the Linnaean herbarium. He became professor of botany and then professor of materia medica in Columbia College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Hosack became the leading practitioner of his time, and for 30 years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. For 20 years he was one of the physicians of the New York Hospital. He attended Hamilton at his fatal meeting with Burr, July 11, 1804, and the following day remained with Hamilton until his death. He was one of the organizers of the New York Historical Society and for eight years its president. For several years he was president of the New York Horticultural Society. His views and ideas were admired and his writings were famed. From 1814 to 1824 he edited (with Dr. Mitchell) the American Medical and Philological Register, in four volumes.

Dr. Hosack's expenditures for the garden exceeded his expectations and, after failing to obtain assistance from the Legislature, he was compelled, in 1808, to offer the garden for sale. It was not sold, however, until 1810, when the State Legislature passed an act entitled "Act for promoting Medical



Swain Nelson's Opinion of Lord & Burnham Greenhouses

As you know, Swain Nelson have extensive nurseries at Glenview, Illinois.

They have two L&B houses.

This is what a recent letter from them says:

"Our L. & B. greenhouses were completed about Nov. 1st, 1919, and are now in their seventh winter and are in excellent condition. They have given us entire satisfaction. Their staunch construction has resulted in no broken or cracked glass, and in no troubles from rains or snows.

"The heating system as designed and furnished by you, has enabled us to maintain proper growing temperatures even in extremely changeable weather and during very severe cold spells.

"After seven years of experience with them, we are glad to recommend L. & B. greenhouses to all who ask us about greenhouses."

To which let us add, that in the last 5 years we have built more houses for nurseries than in any previous fifteen.

There must be a reason.

Want it?

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers

Eastern Factory Irvington, N. Y.		Western Factory Des Plaines, Ill.		Canadian Factory St. Catharines, Ont.	
Irvington New York	New York 30 E 42nd St.	Philadelphia Land Title Bldg.	Denver 1247 So. Emerson St.	Cleveland 1301 Ulmer Bldg.	Boston Little Bldg.
Chicago Cent. Bank Bldg.	Buffalo Jackson Bldg.	Montreal 124 Stanley St.	Kansas City Commerce Bldg.	St. Louis 701 E. Carrie Ave.	Toronto, Canada Harbor Comm. Bldg.
Greensboro N. Carolina			St. Catharines Ont., Canada		

Science in the State of New York." This authorized the purchase, and the property thus passed to the "People of the State" at a price of \$74,268.75, just \$28,000 less than Dr. Hosack's outlay upon it.

It is interesting to compare this price with an estimate of the value in 1915. In a report of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, it is stated that the tract upon which Dr. Hosack laid out the Elgin Garden, in 1801, by 1915 was worth \$30,370,000.

Thus living things become memories, and unless there is national effort for their preservation, their memories likewise fade into nothingness. Elgin Garden, in all of its pomp and splendor, is scarcely known by the thousands of citizens who traverse Fifth avenue today.

Having learned this lesson, it is not to be wondered that Americans today are clamoring for a national arboretum here in Washington. They know the importance of national effort and national support if they are to keep a national "Garden of Eden."

Growing Trees by Radio

Growing trees by radio is the undertaking of W. C. Scott. After experiments lasting five months, Scott says the method will soon enable tree growers to mature ordinary trees in two years, in arid soil without irrigation.

Between 25 cents and \$1 worth of copper wire form the necessary equipment for each

tree, Scott explains. The trees are wrapped with the fine copper wire, so that an "elastic" contact is made between the wire and bark. The device serves to concentrate the life-giving rays from the sun, according to Scott's theory, advancing the trees more rapidly in their growth.

"There is no reason," Scott says, "why the principle could not be applied to other forms of plant life, except that, at present, it would not be practical. Wrapping each stalk of wheat with wire, for instance, would be impossible."

Stark Bros. Hosts to Growers—Paul C. Stark addressed the joint meeting at Louisiana, Mo., and Barry, Ill., of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association and the Missouri Horticultural Society on the "Eat More Fruit Campaign." Stark Bros. Nursery staff was host to the visitors.

Michigan Orchard Tour—An orchard tour was enjoyed July 23-24 by members of the 55-year-old Michigan Horticultural Society, from Manistee to Traverse City. I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., Monroe, Mich., donated the American flags used to indicate cars in the caravan.

Columbia Nurseries have been incorporated by G. Bernard Schueler, 17 Betwyn St., and Elmer J. Merz, 185 Lenox St., Rochester, N. Y.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN



CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

Featuring the Nursery Trade and Planting News of American and foreign activities as they affect American conditions. Fostering individual and associated effort for the advancement of the Nursery and Planting Industry.

Absolutely independent.

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Advertisements should reach this office by the 25th of the month previous to the date of publication.

If proof of advertisement is desired, time should be allowed for round trip transmission.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1926.

FOUNDER OF AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE JOURNALISM

THE FIRST Nursery trade paper in America was established in 1893, as long-time Nursery men know, and for nearly thirteen years was conducted under the personal and exclusive direction of Ralph T. Olcott, of Rochester, N. Y., who later founded the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN on broad and untrammeled lines.

"The dean of Nursery Trade Journalism."—John Watson.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TRADE PRESS

In a recent address to men connected with the press, President Coolidge said:

"Whatever has to do with the collection and transmission of information to the public is of the highest importance. It is gratifying to know that this great service to America is in the hands of men of ability and patriotism.

"There is a universal desire to serve the public in this capacity, not only interestingly, but candidly and helpfully. The fundamental institutions of our government scarcely ever fail to receive cordial support. The moral standards of society are strengthened and the intellectual vigor of the nation is increased and quickened by your constant efforts.

"The press is also an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of our country. It carries an amount of scientific information which stimulates both the production and consumption of all kinds of commodities.

"This service is always on the constructive side of affairs, encouraging men to think better, to do better and to live better. Reaching through it all, there is every assurance that today is better than yesterday, that tomorrow will be a better day than today, and that faith is justified."

THE MID-MONTH ISSUE

American Nursery Trade Bulletin

Affords in connection with the "American Nurseryman" an exceptional semi-monthly trade publicity service for Nurserymen. Rate: \$2.50 per inch; forms close 10th. Advertisements in "American Nurseryman" are reproduced in the "American Nursery Trade Bulletin."

The Mirror of the Trade

NURSERYMEN GETTING THEIR SHARE

The big reduction that has taken place in the past few years in claims resulting from loss and damage to freight shipments and the prompt settlements that the railroads are now making of such claims have helped to bring about a marked improvement in the public relations between the shipping public of this country and the railroads, according to R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, in a recent statement of the freight claim division of his organization.

"Through your freight claim conferences throughout the country," Mr. Aishton said, "co-operation has been effected with shipping organizations in every territory regarding claims and prevention matters."

That the members of the American Association of Nurserymen are getting their share of the returns is evident from the periodical reports of Secretary and Traffic Manager Sizemore.

BUSINESS COMMANDMENTS

Among the "fifteen Commandments of Business" cited by Judge Edwin B. Parker, chairman of the committee on business ethics of the United States Chamber are the following:

The foundation of business is confidence, which springs from integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit.

The reward of business for service rendered is fair profit, plus a safe reserve commensurate with risks involved and foresight exercised.

Equitable consideration is due in business alike to capital, management, employees, and the public.

Knowledge, thorough and specific, and unceasing study of the facts and forces affecting a business enterprise, are essential to a lasting individual success and to efficient service to the public.

Exercises of every nature—inflation of credit, overexpansion, over-buying, overstimulating of sales—which create artificial conditions and produce crises and depressions are condemned.

Business should render restrictive legislation unnecessary through so conduct itself as to deserve and inspire public confidence.

These seven are representative of the

other eight formulated by Judge Parker's committee. They are simple outlines of straight business practice, of course, and should need neither iteration nor reiteration. But that they do is proven by their formal presentation by a committee of the national aggregation of business men's organizations. Other proof of such need is the fact that even in the Nursery trade there are still some who have little sympathy with such expression of the principles of sound business practice and whose names do not at any time appear in connection with the formulation or pronouncement of such principles. One view of this situation is that those who practice ethical principles in business do not need to assert belief in such practice. The point is well taken for the most part, yet everyone's experience will bear out the fact that, like motoring on a highway, it is what the other fellow may do that jeopardizes the welfare of the elect!

SALES ARGUMENT SUGGESTED

A point of special interest to Nurserymen is that brought out in an article in this issue by Monroe McCown, of the Indiana Horticultural Society, with regard to seedling peach trees mixed with budded trees. Is it practicable to remedy this condition in the Nursery and would the special service thus given be a fine sales argument? We would be pleased to have expression of opinion by our readers.

Dr. W. H. Rankin of the New York State Experiment Station staff, Geneva, N. Y., will participate in the third National Shade Tree Conference at Philadelphia on August 2 and 3. The conference will call together experts on shade tree diseases from all sections of the country.

Although at present directing experimental work in raspberry diseases, Dr. Rankin is a specialist in shade tree preservation. Before coming to the station Dr. Rankin was engaged in work on shade tree diseases at Cornell University.

It is planned that those attending the conference will visit the Japanese beetle project, Riverton, N. J., some of the larger arboretums and a number of private estates when it will be possible to study the results of the work of various commercial tree expert companies.

Reasons for Continuous Prosperity in Nursery Trade

[Among the reasons why the Nursery business is continually prosperous is the idea involved in the following comment which we find in a recent issue of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, this idea being in operation in a measure in many parts of the country:]

PEOPLE who are born in the country usually spend all the first of their lives making enough money to get out of it. And they spend the rest of their lives trying to make enough more to get back again.

They want to go to the city in the first place, because they must have those cosmopolitanisms of plumbing and population. Pretty soon they get tired of the population, but they still want the plumbing. So they scramble around trying to make enough so that they can take plumbing back to the country, and leave the population behind.

Communities are the same way. They spend half of their lives trying to become cities and then look around for a way to get back some of their rural advantages. They try to suburbanize their population, simplify their traffic, quiet the noise, and squeeze in park areas.

Springfield is in this phase of its history.

An example of the suburban idea with plumbing, but not too much population, is to be found out near Sixteen Acres. Several Springfield families have removed there to lots of one to three acres. Instead of sophistication and soot, they have simplicity and silence. Instead of trucks and trolleys, they hear thrushes and tumbling water. They have a chance to put their feet on the ground, their own ground; shade trees, a lawn, a small garden if they wish it, and a Ford (supported on the difference between city and country rents) to get back and forth to the real advantages of the city.

The idea was J. E. P. Sullivan's. He wanted to make it possible for people to get back to the country, without paying too exorbitant a price for it. So he divided a tract of land he had, bordering on South branch of Mill river, and sold off sections of it to people who had been living in crowded districts of the city.

Now he is furthering the back-to-nature movement. He has given the city a long strip of land bordering the south bank of this South branch for a park. The piece will form a part of the parkway system outlined by the city planning board.

Are you preserving your copies of the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN? They are of unequalled historic value. An index for each volume.

INSECT ERADICATION BY SARRACENIA DRUMMONDI

Latest Horticultural Marvel—All Plant Pests To Be Destroyed by Insect-Eating Plants Discovered and Introduced by Noted Scientist and Practical Nurseryman—G. Hosea Fatt Makes Startling Announcement Exclusively in this Journal.

To the Editor of the American Nurseryman: Esteemed Friend,

Professor Lefroy has died a martyr to our cause. The news will mean little save to entomologists who have followed his work and to Nurserymen to whom his investigations promised so much. Lefroy was trying to find a poisonous gas that would destroy injurious insects and yet be harmless to animals and especially to humans. He succeeded but half-way: he was overcome by the fumes he developed, and died without recovering consciousness. It falls upon me, sir, to take up the work where he left off. Lefroy was the outstanding entomologist of his time; he was a great scientist and a thoroughly practical man. That is, he worked toward practical ends; he was not a visionary; he realized that bugs cannot be reasoned with; that moral suasion does not affect them. He noticed that bugs are so constituted that they ignore official orders to cease and desist; that they contemptuously disregard quarantines. Bugs have got to be killed; either killed or held in check by their natural enemies. They always have been held in check by their natural enemies; and that is how we happen to be here and have food to eat. You see, it has been estimated that there are more than 2,000,000 different kinds of insects, over 470,000 of which are known to scientists. They don't practice race-suicide nor birth-control. They never heard of Mrs. Sanger. They reproduce rapidly and prolifically. Professor Huxley estimated that "in the course of ten generations, supposing all the individuals to survive, the progeny of a single aphid would contain more ponderable substance than 500,000,000 of stout men;" that is, would occupy more space than five times the population of the United States, while their potential consumption of food would be a hundred times as great. Some aphid! But they don't all survive. The figures are like the figures of the city man who estimates the profits of chicken raising. Or the figures of the optimistic Nurseryman on his probable stand of cherry buds on Mazzard stocks. And isn't it a remarkable coincidence that when cherry trees are high, you have so few in surplus? And that when apples are cheap, everybody seems to have plenty? I am trying to account for that remarkable association of accidents. It is one of the problems I am working on.

But just now (and especially because of the demise of my fellow scientist, Prof. Lefroy), I am working on the problem of holding the bugs in check. It was all right for Enterprise, Alabama, to erect a statue to the boll-weevil, if they felt that way about it; but I'd rather see a monument erected over some exterminated pest. Insects have their natural enemies, of course; they are almost human in that respect. I have pointed out the fact to certain of my friends in the Department at Washington, but they do not appreciate my offers of co-operation. For instance, more than twenty years ago, I attended a convention of scientists and Department experts in the South. They were engaged in a war on the boll-weevil, a war in which every skirmish so far has been won by the boll-weevil. But it would have been a different story if they had listened to me. Dr. Howard, then, as now, Chief En-

tomologist of the Department, had introduced into the cotton area, some colonies of Guatemalan ants. The Guatemalan ants, a giant and ferocious race by the way, were known to be the natural enemies of the boll-weevil. They were old neighbors in Central America. As soon as one of those Guatemalan ants caught sight of a boll-weevil, he appeared to be consumed with fury, obsessed by a single idea, an irresistible desire to destroy him. What that particular boll-weevil or his ancestors ever did to that ant or his tribe to cause the bad blood between them, is unknown to science. It was a sort of family feud. And as soon as his antship got a strangle-hold on the weevil, he deftly bit off his head. There was just one small difficulty about the whole scheme, which Dr. Howard had overlooked: the boll-weevil can fly and the Guatemalan ant can't. And it happened that when ever the boll-weevil found himself in the immediate vicinity of one of those Guatemalan ants, he felt uncomfortable. Something told him that all was not well. Some instinct, some latent something inherited from a remote ancestor, seemed to give him sense of danger, and he recognized his enemy (although in all probability, he had never seen that particular ant before nor any like him and had no recollection of wrong done him or any of his tribe to "turn the milk of human kindness to rankling poison in his breast"); and yet he recalled that the better part of valor is discretion. As soon as he saw the whites of his enemy's eyes and caught the wicked expression on his face and read the fixed and evil purpose there, why, the boll-weevil spread his wings and departed thence. The ant was left to gnash his teeth in impotent rage—and Dr. Howard was left to his reflections. That was the only difficulty about his plan to exterminate the boll-weevil with the help of the imported Guatemalan ants. Now, myself, I am a scientist but I am also a practical man; and I offered a suggestion that I thought merited consideration. I said to Dr. Howard, "You can easily overcome the difficulty; just furnish each of your field agents with a small pair of scissors, let them catch a boll-weevil, clip his wings, release him again and see a fair fight." But was my advice adopted? It was not. The boll-weevil still flourishes after thirty years of war by the Department and the imported Guatemalan ants remained to become a serious pest. Professional jealousy, that's what I call it.

And that prompted me to work out a problem, single-handed and alone, whose solution will startle the trade. It will make my name ring from Montauk Point to the Golden Gate. Monuments and tablets, in after years, will be unveiled to my memory. For I have worked out the problem of destroying every insect that feeds upon plants. Take the case of the Japanese beetle: I have a way to dispose of him. And I must say that it reflects no credit on the experts of the Department that the discovery was not made by them. While they have been holding hearings (which the beetle has failed to attend) and issuing quarantines (which the beetle has declined to heed), I, Fatt, have been working on something practical. The idea is great, immense. And I am going to disclose it to you, because these discoveries of mine are all for the

public use and benefit—reminding your readers, however, that my idea will be copyrighted and trade-marked and that infringement will be rigorously dealt with. It can be used on payment of royalty to me. That is fair, because my income is from these inventions of mine.

I am, sir, as you well know, a student of all plant life. Plants eat. Some plants are carnivorous, actually meat-eating. Now, the so-called man-eating giant plants of Central America are not really man-eating, the expression being used in its Pickwickian or plate-book sense; but there are plants that are carnivorous to the extent of catching, eating and digesting insects. They are mostly tropical plants and find their homes in swamps and bogs. But, after years of exploration, I have found some that live in higher and drier situations, like the *Darlingtonia*. The *Sarracenia*, especially the *Sarracenia purpurea* (see "Standardized Plant Names"), I have found in Northern Georgia, in Tennessee and in North Carolina. I have been able to domesticate them much farther North. These *Sarracenia*, called locally "Pitcher Plants," have large leaves curiously folded so as to form holders that are literally insect traps whose sides are covered with sticky hairs while at the bottom there is a deposit of liquid into which the imprisoned insects fall and die. Their bodies are consumed. The insects are attracted to their doom by odor and a sort of honey exuded by the plant. The *Sarracenia drummondii* (see "Standardized Plant Names" again), has immense leaves and the "pitchers" formed by them are capacious. Now this variety is one of the parents of my new hybrid, a distinct improvement over all the best insect-eating plants heretofore known, the *Sarracenia superba vel gigantea* Fatt. (This, on account of professional jealousy, you will not find in "Standardized Plant Names"). This improved insect-eating variety has a much more voracious appetite than any of the others, capable of putting away three square meals a day and with a marvelously healthy digestion. It is perfectly hardy in the north. Planted in the orchard or in the Nursery rows, it is guaranteed to catch more beetles than are shown in the Department's Riverton pictures. And it eats them and demands more. I have several large blocks of these plants ready for delivery to the trade in time for spring sales. They will make a first-rate specialty for salesmen and featured on the catalogue cover, will pull a lot of business. I have trained these plants beyond any single taste that would limit their usefulness to any one section and they are guaranteed to catch and eat Japanese beetles, corn-borers, boll-weevils, brown-tail, satin and gypsy moths and every kind and description of insect pest.

There, sir, is my latest contribution to science and to the trade; and I feel no hesitation in promising that the purchase and planting of liberal quantities of my new hybrid *Sarracenia superba vel gigantea* Fatt (obtainable from me only) will promptly bring the end of all our plant pest troubles, leaving me free to direct the current of my enquiring mind into new and unexplored channels.

I am, sir, with great respect,

G. HOSEA FATT.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Secy.-Treas. and Traffic Manager, Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

A MILD PROTEST

The American Nurseryman has long been directing the attention of its readers to activities of federal and state authorities in behalf of reforestation, and the bearing directly upon the Nursery trade by reason of the character of some of these activities.

As a result of the discussion E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Iowa, president of the Sherman Nursery Co., who has voiced his opinion in the American Nurseryman, introduced a resolution which was passed at the Louisville convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, deprecating the use of federal and state funds to compete with commercial Nurseries. The secretary of the A. A. N. was directed to send copies of this resolution to the federal and state boards of forestry.

Adolph Muller, Norristown, Pa., outlined his experience in endeavoring to secure from the authorities fair play. "The practice complained of," said he, "is violation of law. Government grown Nursery stock may not be accepted except for forestation purposes. Yet millions of such trees have passed into private hands in Pennsylvania for purposes other than legitimate. Even a privately owned Nursery was established this way!"

How was this announcement of battling against violation of law and for the Nurserymen's interests received on the floor of the Louisville convention? Did it create indignation against such practices and applause for Mr. Muller's activity in behalf of the Nursery industry? It did not. The announcement was received in silence and Mr. Muller was moved to say:

"Are you with me? Then why don't you applaud?"

Mr. Muller said: "It is the duty of this generation to plant again the lands our fathers denuded. I am for the growing by the state of seedlings for this purpose; but I demand that such seedlings be planted for public benefit and not for private gain."

We believe that the Nurserymen of the country agree with Mr. Muller in that statement. The necessity for reforestation and the intelligent plans now under way were succinctly outlined in the New York Times of July 21st in a discussion of the shift from a "mining" to a "cropping" system of timber utilization. Says the Times:

In the American conservation movement public opinion has gone through three stages. In the first, emphasis was placed on mere salvation from destruction. In the second, particular attention was paid to restoring some of the damage done by the reckless waste of natural resources. This was expressed in the interest in reforestation. The third stage, which we are now entering, shows the tendency to develop with an eye to long-term production. Inasmuch as this combines the advantages of the previous stages, it is certain to be helpful to the country at large. Owing to the many years required to replace burned or cut-over lands, it will be long before the effects of reforestation of denuded areas are felt. The quickest-growing of the Western trees, the Douglas fir and the redwood, require about 70 years to produce timber of saw-log size. The Southern cypress takes only about 45 years and the red gum even less. The white pine of our Northern States takes about 100 years and the red oak but a little longer. The white oak needs about 150 years of growth, and sugar maple and beech even more, the latter requiring up to 200 years.

One of the principal advantages of the cropping system, as evidenced in Europe, is that it often improves the entire stand by removing trees that are too crowded and by

eliminating underbrush which often leads to forest fires.

It is to be regretted that there was not time, in view of the entertainment features of the Louisville program, to discuss the subject of federal and state competition with commercial Nurseries; to take up in detail the methods which Nursery concerns and Nursery trade organizations in some of the states have adopted to meet this condition; to do something more definite and much more aggressive than simply to express an opinion in a resolution to be mailed to those who are charged with violation of law; to use the association's legal representative and the legislation committee in active steps toward enforcing the law; to nip a detrimental practice in the bud. As the matter now stands, the association's resolution will probably be ordered "received and filed" by those to whom it is sent.

HYPNOTISM APPARENTLY COMPLETE

In seeking a reason for the lassitude at the Louisville convention in the matter of the federal and state government violation of law in the disposition of government-grown tree seedlings (when Mr. Muller had to ask for some show of appreciation of the importance of the subject), it may prove to be the case that the Association feels that its hands are tied by reason of its own violation of business ethics and its constitution in publishing a trade journal for trade-wide circulation.

Apparently the hypnotism is so complete that even Mr. Muller's call to arms (clapping) would not awaken the rank and file; for not a word was said in convention about the association's publication except by the president and the publisher. The specious argument, that the association's publication is on a self-supporting basis, seems to have dulled the sense of justice.

If the revenue from the sale of government-grown seedling trees were sufficient to place production on a self-supporting basis, would the sale of such trees for other than reforestation purposes and to establish commercial Nurseries be regarded as any less violation of business ethics?

Does such violation depend upon whether the practice results in profit, even break or loss?

New Association Members

Reported by Secretary Sizemore Since the Last Published Announcement

During the June convention at Louisville the following new members were enrolled: Louis Korfhage, Shively, Ky. Lookout Nursery, Chattanooga, Tenn. Poland Plantation Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

Wackendorff Brothers, Atlanta, Ga. Walker Nurseries, Route 8, Box 198, Louisville, Ky.

J. B. Watkins & Bro., Midlothian, Va. During July to this date, the following new members have been enrolled:

Alcova Nurseries, R. E. Yancey, Prop., Covington, Georgia.

American Nurseryman, Ralph T. Olcott, Mgr., P. O. Box 124, Rochester, New York.

Davis Farm & Nursery, Anna, Illinois. H. F. Good, Springfield, Ohio.

Gressle Attwood Company, 1920 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, O.

Hollandia Gardens, Mark Aukeman, Prop., Springfield, O.

T. Kiyono, R. F. D., Crichton, Alabama. Jacob Schulz Co., Inc., G. E. Schulz, President, 550 4th Ave., Louisville, Kentucky.

Troy Nurseries, Troy, Ohio.

Nursery Stock Standards

Following is the report of the committee on Nursery stock standards (E. S. Welch, C. R. Burr and John Fraser, Jr.) at the Louisville convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:

Your committee recommends the following grades to be adopted and added to our present schedule. Measurement of roses to be taken from the crown.

ROSES—No. 1

Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and miscellaneous Bush, shall measure 24 inches and up in height and must have three or more branches.

Hybrid Tea, Tea, Hybrid Rugosa and Rugosa shall measure 18 inches and up in height and must have three or more branches.

Polyantha shall measure 12 inches and up in height and must have three or more branches.

Climbing shall measure 24 inches and up in height and must have three or more branches.

Roses—No. 1½

Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and miscellaneous Bush shall measure 15 inches and up in height and must have two or more branches.

Hybrid Tea, Tea, Hybrid Rugosa and Rugosa shall measure 12 inches and up in height and must have two or more branches.

Polyantha shall measure 10 inches and up in height and must have two or more branches.

Climbing shall measure 18 inches and up in height and must have two or more branches.

All plants to be well rooted and of caliper in proportion to height and variety.

Privet—Standard Grades

Three to four feet, four canes up.

Two to three feet, four canes up.

Eighteen to twenty-four inches, three canes up.

Twelve to eighteen inches, three canes up.

Small Fruit Plants

Raspberries—No. 1 grade: Red sucker and root cutting plants, also tip plants, 3/16 and up in caliper at collar, with 10 inches or more of live top. Sucker plants must have bottom or cross roots.

Raspberries—No. 2 grade: Red sucker and root cutting plants, also tip plants, 2/16 and up in caliper at collar, with 8 inches or more of live tops. Sucker plants must have bottom or cross roots.

Raspberries—Transplanted: All transplanted Raspberries must caliper ¼ inch and up at collar and have two or more canes with 15 inches or more of live tops.

Blackberries—Root cutting and sucker plants should caliper 3/16 inch and up at collar and have 12 inches or more of live tops. All plants must have bottom or cross roots.

Blackberries—Transplanted: Should caliper ¼ inch and up at collar with 15 inches of live tops. All plants must have bottom or cross roots.

Currants—(Two year) No. 1: Shall measure 15 inches up in height, with two or more branches.

Currants—(One year) No. 1: Shall measure eight inches and up in height, including single cane plants.

Gooseberries—(Two years) No. 1: Shall measure 15 inches and up in height, with three or more branches.

Gooseberries—(One year) No. 1: Shall measure eight inches and up in height, with two or more branches.

All small fruit plants must be well rooted.

"The Small Fruits of New York," seventh of the series of books on hardy fruits published by the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva in the last twenty years, is being distributed. The book was reviewed in the April issue of the American Nurseryman. Due to the high cost of printing, the State Comptroller has ruled that "The Small Fruits of New York" must be sold at cost, and the sale price has been fixed at \$7.50 per volume. Orders should be sent directly to the Experiment Station at Geneva with remittance.

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We call your attention to a full line of stock for the coming season:

Apple, Apricot, Cherry
Pear, Peach, Plum, Grape Vines
Asparagus, Rhubarb
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We have what you want and the price is right.
Your inquiries are welcome.

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WE design them in black and white or for reproduction by any color process, using our own photographs, or we make special photographs from your suggestions.

Our cover designs are lettered complete and, if wanted we pose real people in them to get that human interest touch.

You will make no mistake to write for samples and prices telling us what you would like on your cover, and your pictorial needs for the catalogue itself.

NOTE: We are artists and photographers only and do not print although we often have plates made for our clients.

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Prices Attractive. Mail Want List.

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Azalea ponticum Altaclarensis 1 yr. seedl. Planted now under laths. Will make nice lining-out stock by next Spring.

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50,000 Rhodophus Kerroides 35.00
40,000 Viburnum Opulus
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Two Year Olds

40,000 Viburnum Americana \$45.00
20,000 Viburnum Lentago ... 50.00
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From Various Points

Biltmore, N. C., Nurseries have been equipped with two more greenhouses.

The Fruit Growers Nursery, Newark, N. Y., has planted 10-foot silver maples in the streets and avenues of Huntingdon, Pa.

Byron E. St. John, Martin, Minn., county pioneer of 1871, at one time a Nurseryman, died recently at Lakeville, Minn., aged 81 years.

Portland, Ore., Nursery Club offers prizes for a commercial slogan. J. Frank Schmidt, of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., is on the committee.

State Seed & Nursery Co., Helena, Mont., with a record of 40 years, is one of the largest Nurseries in the Northwest.

Thomas A. McBeth, Springfield, O., of the American Plant Propagators Association, will spend the month of August in the Rocky Mountains.

F. J. Rippin who conducted a Nursery business for a short time in Rochester, N. Y., has returned to Manchester, Conn., as a member of the C. R. Burr & Co., staff.

Paul Stark, Louisiana, Mo., and 25 members of the American Pomological Society were guests last month of the Yakima, Wash., Chamber of Commerce.

All Nurserymen and dealers doing business in Kentucky must have a certificate and permit at a cost of \$5, under penalty of fine of \$25 to \$500.

La Bar's Rhododendron Nursery, Stroudsburg, Pa., has been incorporated. Abernathy Floral & Nursery Co., Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$80,000.

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md., entertained the Maryland State and the Peninsula Horticultural Societies July 30th. There were addresses by Governor Ritchie, Dr. L. H. Bailey and Senator Orlando Harrison.

William P. Stark, Philadelphia, Pa., has been on a horticultural tour of the Pacific Coast states. He attended the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen in Victoria, B. C., July 21-23.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. West, Perry, O., announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Ellen, to Ewing E. Klingeman, June 30th. The couple will be at home after August 1st at 79 Sinclair Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

The traveling public is now receiving the benefit of voluntary reductions in passenger fares aggregating over 55 million dollars a year. There are more excursion rates and limited trip tickets available at the present time than since long before the war. The aggregate saving to the traveling public during the year 1925 was \$54,665,000 and the saving during the current year will probably exceed this figure.

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Nursery Cultivator from Automobile Parts



This cultivator designed by Owen Van Wagner, mechanic for the Pontiac Nursery Company, Detroit, Mich., was designed for Nursery work. Tread 33 inches over all. Length 5' 6". Has four speeds forward and one reverse. The machine is manufactured of standard Ford and Chevrolet parts.

Publicity Man's Opportunity

Henry Ford is always such good copy—affords such human-interest appeal—that his planting a rose garden of 10,000 bushes, ought to boost the sale of roses. Wonder what good advertising-manager will grab it and play it up?

An Associated Press despatch from Marblehead, Mass., says that a fine rose garden cultivated by a woman there has so captivated Mr. and Mrs. Ford that Mr. Ford has engaged Mrs. Harriet R. Foote, the owner, to lay out one of 10,000 bushes for his Dearborn, Mich., home.

Gold Medal for Agnes Rose—In a recent issue of the *American Nurseryman* was published John Watson's commendation of the rose Agnes, a hybrid of *Rugosa* X *Persian Yellow* raised in Canada by Dr. Wm. Saunders. This rose has won the first Dr. Van Fleet gold medal offered by the American Rose Society for an outdoor rose of unusual character raised on the American continent. A noted indorsement of Mr. Watson's judgment.

Are you preserving your copies of the *AMERICAN NURSERYMAN*? They are of unequalled historic value. An index for each volume.

Will cultivate at rate of three miles per hour in high. Machine works equally as well with iron tractor wheels and has been working steadily all spring in all kinds of soil in Nursery. The up-keep is said to be small and the replacements of the parts cheap.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

W. C. Daniels, Pomona, N. C., Secy.

H. C. Caldwell, chairman of the arrangement committee for the Southern Nurserymen's Association has announced the selection of the Henry Grady Hotel for headquarters for the Southern Nurserymen's meeting, which will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8th and 9th. The Southern boys are planning to make this meeting a great success and take this occasion to extend a special invitation to all Nurserymen whether members of the Association or not to attend this meeting. Make your reservations early.

E. P. Sandsten, state horticulturist, has written the Montrose, Colo., Chamber of Commerce that he will have Mr. Green of Delta go to Nucla in the near future and look into the growing experiments of Mr. Walker. He says he is anxious to know what Mr. Walker is doing. Mr. Walker is anxious for the state to take over his work on a farm near Montrose.

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SHRUBS—2-3 and 3-4 ft. BARBERRY—2-3-4 yrs. old, 1-1½-2 ft.

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American Association of Nurserymen—Charles Sizemore, secy., Louisiana, Mo.; 1927 Convention, Cleveland, O., June 22-24.

Alabama Nurserymen's Association—Dr. F. T. Nye, Secy., Irvington.

California Assn. of Nurserymen—John A. Armstrong, Jr., Secy., Ontario, Cal.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—F. S. Baker, secy., Cheshire.

Eastern Canada Nurserymen's Association—Chas. K. Baillie, Secy., Box 158, Welland, Ontario.

Eastern Nurserymen's Association—H. Lloyd Haupt, Secy., Hatboro, Pa.

Illinois Nurserymen's Association—N. E. Averill, secy., Dundee, Ill.

Iowa Nurserymen's Association—R. S. Herrick, secy., State House, Des Moines, Ia.

Kansas Nurserymen's Association—Thomas Rogers, Winfield, Kan., President.

Kentucky Nurserymen's Association—Alvin Kidwell, Secy., St. Matthews.

Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association—Winthrop H. Thurlow, secy., West Newbury, Mass.

Michigan Association of Nurserymen—C. A. Krill, secy., Kalamazoo.

Missouri Nurserymen's Association—George H. Johnston, secy., Kansas City Nurs., Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska Nurserymen's Association—Ernst Herminghaus, Secy., Lincoln.

New England Nurserymen's Association—W. N. Craig, Weymouth, Mass.

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen—Wm. F. Miller, secy., Gloucester City, N. J.

New York Nurserymen's Association—Charles J. Maloy, secy., Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association—C. H. Andrews, secy., Faribault, Minn.

Ohio Nurserymen's Association—Howard N. Scarff, secy., New Carlisle, O.

Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association—W. E. Rey, secy., Oklahoma City, Summer convention, Stillwater.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—C. A. Tonneson, secy., Burton, Wash.

Pennsylvania Association of Nurserymen—Floyd S. Platt, secy., Morrisville, Pa.

Rocky Mountain Nurserymen's Assn.—C. Ferguson, Denver, Colo., secretary.

Rhode Island Nurserymen's Association—H. H. DeWildt, secy., 521 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

South Dakota State Nurserymen's Association—J. B. Taylor, secy., Ipswich, Jan. 1927, Aberdeen.

Southwestern Nurserymen's Association—Thomas B. Foster, secy., Denton, Tex. 1926 convention, Dallas, Texas.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—W. C. Daniels, secy., Pomona, N. C. Sept. 1926, Atlanta, Ga.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—Prof. G. M. Bentley, secy., Knoxville, Tenn.

Western Association of Nurserymen—George W. Holsinger, secy., Rosedale, Kan.

Western Canada Nurserymen's Association—T. A. Torgeson, secy., Estevan, Sask., Canada.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN

AMERICAN PLANT PROPAGATORS ASS'N.

E. M. JENKINS, Winona, O., Secy.-Treas.

An Important Mission

By Thos. A. McBeth, Springfield, O.

President Marshall in his address to the A. A. of N. at Louisville said (in part) under the head of "Knowledge In Propagation":

In line with constant progress in the propagation end of the Nursery business, we find ourselves sadly lacking in real knowledge with no place to go to obtain it. We stand practically alone and must try to remember our own results, causes and effects. True, we gather what information we can from our neighbor Nurserymen and give ours in exchange; yet we find that our source of information is very inadequate. * * * Certainly a long practice in the field has given us a kind of absorbed knowledge, but no definite record is being kept; therefore we seldom know the real cause. Some of us are of an experimental turn, but too busy to really experiment; hence few records are kept. Now what would be more profitable than to have some professor or senior horticultural student work on some of these things that nobody knows? When a real good experimenter makes a discovery, he generally knows the whys of it. He has records from all angles, and his find is likely to result in a real, established benefit. * * * I can see a great field open up before us. We may be greatly benefitted by having certain facts established in the propagation of each of our many kinds of trees and plants. This will help reduce our shortages and cut down our surpluses.

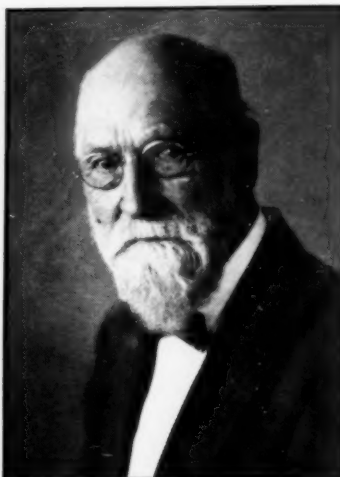
The American Plant Propagators Association was primarily organized for the purpose of combating and trying to overcome the very conditions President Marshall mentions.

There are several reasons why this can be done better under a separate organization. The object of the organization is to meet annually and to have a few first class addresses pertaining to the specific subject of propagation, and have a verbatim report

made and distributed to the members for future reference.

Professor Zimmerman's address given at the Louisville meeting will appear in the *American Nurseryman*. The address by Prof. Hottes and the proceedings will be published later.

Preliminary report of the convention was made in the July *American Nurseryman*.



THOMAS A. MCBETH, Springfield, O.
Former President and Active Worker for
American Plant Propagators Association,
to whom reference was made at Page 13
of July *AMERICAN NURSERYMAN*.

American Pomological Society will hold its annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., in December, at which time the annual apple show of the Michigan Horticultural Society will be held.

LEGISLATION

Large Area Released From Quarantine

On page 13 of the July *Nursery Trade Bulletin*, it was stated that the Secretary of Agriculture has made an announcement of the quarantine effective July 1st of the New England states, on account of the gypsy and brown tail moths. This announcement was not to emphasize the fact that these states were put under quarantine, but that a large area in New England had been released from the quarantine.

More Money Asked for Inspection—An increase in the Nursery inspection appropriation from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year is sought by Nursery inspection men of the Minnesota state department, who say that the appropriation has not kept pace with the steady increase in the number of Minnesota's Nurseries. In 1913, when the first direct appropriation was obtained for this work, there were 101 Nurseries. Now there are 248. For approximately the same Nursery acreage, Florida appropriates yearly \$99,470; Illinois, \$24,875; Massachusetts, \$17,000, and Michigan, \$15,000. Entomologists at University Farm recently estimated that yearly costs of insect control and losses caused by insects in Minnesota foot up to about \$15,000,000.

An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine permitting the interstate shipment, without inspection or certification, of hay or straw when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, was signed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine on July 3rd to become effective immediately.

IT MEANS MUCH

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character or which represent concerns that do not practice business ethics recognized in general as worthy. A number of so-called Nursery concerns cannot advertise in this publication.

WANTED—

By a rapidly growing New England concern dealing in nursery stock and horticultural supplies and doing extensive work in landscaping and forestry, has several openings for first class men with training in horticultural subjects. Positions offer excellent opportunities for advancement in salary and responsibilities. Openings now in office, landscape, and nursery departments.

Give details of training, experience and previous salary in first letter. Address B-63, care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER WANTED

by large progressive established Nursery on Pacific Coast, to direct its outside retail salesmen selling ornamental and fruit stock. Reply at once stating age, experience, and remuneration expected, that interview may be arranged. Box 59, care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERY PARTNER WANTED

An experienced man with some capital to join me in establishing a nursery at Hinsdale, Ill. (a suburb of Chicago). I own several acres (unincumbered) adjoining my home, and have capital. Am the executive head of a large manufacturing business, and interested in banking, but wish to have an interest in an out-of-door project.

A partner of responsibility is desired. Your reply will be treated confidentially. Please include your education, experience, age and estimate of ground area and capital necessary. Address B-64 American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Sales Manager Wanted

By well established Nursery in the South, to direct its outside business selling ornamentals and pecan stock. If you can produce results, write in confidence stating age, experience and salary expected, that interview may be arranged. Box 65 care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Superintendent Wants Position

Man, 33, with 12 years' experience in Southern and Eastern Nurseries as Superintendent desires similar position, preferably on the Pacific Coast. Can invest several thousand dollars. Address B-67, care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERY FOREMAN WANTED

Experienced married man for well established Nursery near New York. A good opportunity for a good man. Write giving full particulars, age, experience, etc. B-58 American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Contracts Wanted

Grower with plenty experience and all kinds of soil to use. Responsible. Address B-66, care AMERICAN NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERY FOREMAN WANTED

For new nursery. Good pay and interest in the business. New house furnished. Address BXM American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

SHADE

When you see the above you think of scarcity. Our quality, root-pruned stock is selling fast and we are already sold out of many varieties and sizes of shade trees.

SUGAR MAPLE, sizes 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

SILVER MAPLE in sizes 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

CATALPA BUNGEI, one and two year heads.

RED OAK, sizes 1½ to 1¾ inches.

Our power digger gets "down and under." If you buy our trees, you get the roots.

The Cole Nursery Co.

"Everything that is Good and Hardy."

Painesville, Ohio

SCARFF'S Nursery

Headquarters for
Small Fruit Plants
and Lining Out Stock

Strawberries	Hardwood Cuttings
Raspberries	Iris
Dewberries	Sage
Blackberries	Horseradish
Elderberries	Asparagus
Currants	Rhubarb
Gooseberries	Barberry Seedling
Grape Vines	Peonies
Privet Spirea	Honeysuckle
Hydrangea P. G.	Euonymus Radicans
Mallow Marvel	

Our list quotes lowest prices

W. N. Scarff & Sons, New Carlisle, O.

If you missed getting your adv. in the current issue of American Nurseryman send your copy for the mid-month AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN.

APPLE—1 yr. and Cut Back.
CHERRY
PLUM—Hansen Hybrids } 1 Yr.
PEACH
GRAPE VINES—2-1, 1-1, 1-2.
APPLE SEEDLINGS
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS
Catalpa Russian Mulberry
Elm Honey Locust

TROY NURSERIES

W. N. ADAIR, Proprietor

TROY, KANSAS

PRIVET AND BERBERIS

SPLENDID STOCK

Write for Special Quotations.

LESTER C. LOVETT

Milford Delaware

If you missed getting your adv. in the current issue of American Nurseryman send your copy for the mid-month AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN.

TYING MACHINE

This Boy is Tying Celery and Does it More Than Again as Fast as by Hand. Many Nurserymen Are Using it for Tying Small Shrubs, Small-growing Fruits, Perennials, Plants, Etc.

BETTER LOOK INTO THIS!

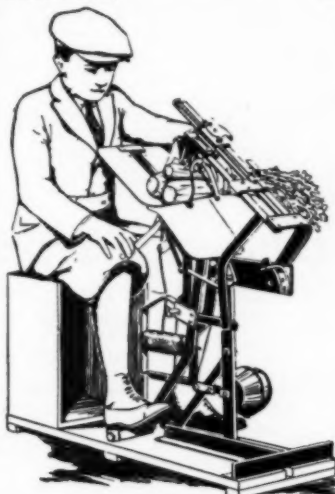
Write Dept. N.

Felins Tying Machine Co.

1194-96 Fourteenth St.

MILWAUKEE,

WIS.



Thousands in Use



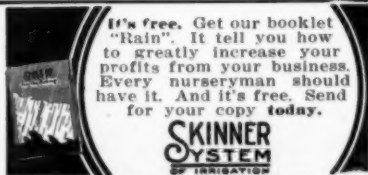
GRAPE ROOTS

For Garden and Vineyard Planting. Best varieties; well rooted; vigorous. Also Currants, Gooseberries, Asparagus. Free catalogue.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.

FREDONIA

NEW YORK



The Skinner Irrigation Co. Troy, Ohio

Peach Pits

The Howard-Hickory Co.

Hickory, N. C.

Portland Wholesale Nursery Company

East Washington at Sixth Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

Please note our new building is located close in on the East Side, and easily reached by our friends when in town.

We offer to the TRADE ONLY

Our usual very complete line of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees

PORTLAND ROSES
GRAFTED WALNUTS
NURSERY GROWN FILBERTS
NURSERY SUPPLIES
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
NORWAY MAPLE SEEDLINGS
NIAGARA DUSTING MATERIAL

Our stock is grown without irrigation, and under our favorable soil and weather conditions makes a good firm wood growth that ripens and transplants well.

We are ready to book your orders

WRITE US NOW

Broadleaf and Coniferous EVERGREENS

English Laurel, Japanese Ligustrum, Gardenias, Aucuba Japonica, Biota, Retinosperus, Thuya.

Price list on request.

Audubon Nursery

H. VERZAAR, General Manager

Wilmington, N. C. P. O. Box 275

PEONIES

Surplus

Red and white unnamed; also varieties Avalanche, Mad. DeVerneville, Festiva Maxima, Couronne d'Or, Meissonier, etc. Send for surplus list.

Littleford Nurseries

Downers Grove, Ill.

EVERGREEN PLATE BOOKS

50 Four-color process prints, made from photographs. There are 35 Evergreen views with descriptions; the other 25 views consist of leading varieties of Shrubs and Roses. Size 5½x9 in. Price \$3.75 each. Cash with order. Money back if not satisfactory.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO.

Evergreen Specialists

Largest Growers in America

Box 402

Decatur, Ill.

Spireas, Philadelphus, Weigellas, Hydrangea P. G. and other hardy shrubs. Two-year California Privet, Roses, Grape Vines, Blackberries, Catalpa Bungei, Peach and other fruit trees.

H. J. Champion & Son, Perry, Ohio

When writing to advertisers just mention American Nurseryman.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Is accomplishing much for the Nursery Trade. With a record of fifty years of service. Practical departments and active committees. National conventions of inestimable value.

President, Earl E. May, Shenandoah, Ia.

Unite with Six Hundred Representative Nurserymen throughout the country to protect your interests and advance your business. Only Nurserymen of high ideals are eligible to membership.

Vice-President, Walter W. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky.

Write **CHARLES SIZEMORE**, Secretary, Louisiana, Mo., for full particulars.

THIS PAGE PRESENTS

American Nurseryman Directory of American Plant Propagators

Listing Nursery Concerns Which Specialize in Production of Young Stock
Including That Which Has Heretofore Been Imported

The American Plant Propagators' Association, Organized in 1919, Will Hold its Ninth Annual Meeting
in Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1927. E. M. Jenkins, Winona, Ohio, Secretary

TWO-INCH BLOCKS ONLY ARE SOLD IN THIS DIRECTORY. EACH BLOCK \$5.00 PER MONTH UNDER YEARLY
CONTRACT, INCLUDING PUBLICATION ALSO IN THE "AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN"

HILL'S EVERGREENS FOR LINING OUT

Complete assortment of Evergreens including Fir, Junipers, Spruces, Pines, Yews, Arbor Vitae, Cedrus, Taxus, Biotas, etc. Also deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs in wide variety. Your patronage is appreciated.

Write for Wholesale Trade List

The D. HILL NURSERY Co., Inc.
Evergreen Specialists
Largest Growers in America
Box 402 Dundee, Ill.

Established 1868

Naperville Nurseries TREES, EVERGREENS SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, Etc.

Growers of

LINING OUT STOCK

Naperville, Ill.

Catalog and list of Lining Out Stock offerings will be sent upon request.
Telephone, Naperville No. 1

STRIPED MAPLE

(Acer pennsylvanicum)

One item we can furnish in quantity for lining out. Other items are: Sugar Maple, Potentilla fruticosa, American Arbor Vitae, and many desirable shrubs, trees, and evergreens.

GEO. D. AIKEN

Putney, Vermont

"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy"

**WE HAVE THEM
You May Want Some**
Norway, Sycamore and Silver Maples; Pin, Red, Mossy Cup, Catesbaei and Willow Oaks.
Butterfly Bush, Dogwoods, Deutzias, Forsythia, Spireas, etc.

Our Trade List is ready.
Get next to one.

Atlantic Nursery Co.

BERLIN MARYLAND

Grape Vines

Grown from cuttings planted this spring, consisting of Moore's Early, and Concord, Graded as in former years: 1 yr. XX; 1 yr. No. 1; 1 yr. No. 2; 1 yr. No. 3. Will have possibly 10,000 Moore's Early, 3 yr. transplanted vines. Cut back this spring should be Extra Strong vines. Correspondence solicited.

Fairfield Nurseries

SALISBURY, MARYLAND, R.F.D. No. 3
CHAS. M. PETERS, Proprietor

Franklin Forestry Co.

NURSERIES AT

COLRAIN AND SUDBURY, MASS.

FOREST NURSERY STOCK

CONTRACT FOREST PLANTING

Send for our catalogue

89 STATE STREET

BOSTON

MASS.

EVERGREENS MILLIONS OF THEM

Seedlings—Transplants—Cuttings
Grown under glass

Also Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Hedgeplants, Shrubs, Vines, Peony.

Send for our latest Bulletin

Sherman Nursery Co.

The largest growers of Evergreens in the world

Charles City, Iowa

Scotch Grove Nursery GROWERS OF

EVERGREENS

FOR

Lining Out

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
STANDARD SORTS

Price List on Request Established 1871

SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA

EVERGREENS SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTS FOR LINING OUT

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

THE NORTH-EASTERN FORESTRY CO.

"WE GROW OUR OWN TREES."

CHESHIRE,

CONNECTICUT

SAN PEDRO RANCH NURSERY

Largest Wholesale Grower of

ORNAMENTALS

on the Pacific Coast

Lining Out Stock our Specialty

Compton, California

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS RARE AND CHOICE CONIFERAE

AZALEAS (Evergreen and Deciduous.)

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

VINES and CLIMBERS

We produce the greatest variety of Herbaceous Plants and Field Grown ROSES in America. Ask for our wholesale price lists.

Bobbink & Atkins

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

SEEDLINGS

CONNECTICUT VALLEY GROWN

ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA

BERBERIS THUNBERGI

FRENCH CRAB APPLE

IBOTA PRIVET

HOLLAND GROWN

ROSA MANETTI AND RUGOSA

C. E. WILSON & CO.

MANCHESTER, CONN.

THIS SPACE

\$5.00 per Month, under Yearly Term
Including publication in both

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

and

American Nur. Trade Bulletin

COVERING THE TRADE

Lining Out Stock

Acer ginnala and campestre, Cornus florida, Linder, Prunus tomentosum (understock for triloba), Rhodotypos, Ibo-lum Privet, Box-Barberry frame cuttings. Complete line of Evergreens, shrubs and perennials.

The Elm City Nursery Co.

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

New Haven, Conn.

THIS SPACE

\$5.00 Per Month

Under Yearly Term

Including publication also in the

"American Nursery Trade Bulletin"

Thus Covering the Trade

American Nurseryman Directory of American Plant Propagators

Listing Nursery Concerns Which Specialize in Production of Young Stock,
Including That Which Has Heretofore Been Imported

**EVERGREENS
& DECIDUOUS TREES
SHRUBS & VINES**

WHOLESALE GROWERS for THE TRADE
of Choicest
Hardy New England Grown
Nursery Stock

Write for Price List Send your Want List

Little Tree Farms
FRAMINGHAM CENTRE, MASSACHUSETTS

ROSES

Cannas Shrubs

Lining Out Stock

SEND FOR TRADE LIST

The Conard-Pyle Co.
Robert Pyle, Pres. West Grove, Pa.

Established 1883

LINING OUT STOCK

Tropical Ornamentals

And small pot stock for growing on
PALMS A SPECIALTY

Shade Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Ornamental
Grasses, Bulbs, Etc.

Give us your want list and let us quote.

REASONER BROTHERS'

Royal Palm Nurseries
Drawer "N" ONECO, FLORIDA

Seedling Peach Menace to Commercial Crops

By Monroe McCown, Indiana Horticultural Society

A commercial peach orchard without its quota of seedling trees is rarely found. In the Nursery, a 100 per cent take of buds is never obtained, and a few of the seedlings are sure to get by the sorters and into shipments. The seedlings are then planted along with the other trees. Rarely does the orchardist remove these trees when the mistake is discovered. On the contrary, they are left in place, and thus they become a menace to the commercial crop.

CAUSE OF BROWN ROT

The greatest loss to the commercial varieties, directly traceable to seedling trees, is that from brown-rot. Due to the fact that these trees are never sprayed or dusted during a season when there is no commercial crop, and only partly sprayed when the entire orchard bears fruit, they are always carriers of brown-rot. The disease is carried over from year to year in the mummied fruits. Furthermore, seedling varieties usually ripen earlier than the main commercial crop, and since few of the fruits are harvested, most of them rot and serve as a source of infection throughout the season.

Last season (1925) a large percentage of a crop of peaches in an Indiana orchard was lost due to brown rot. In this case Dr. M. W. Gardner, pathologist at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, and Leslie Pierce, pathologist at the United States Field Station, Vincennes, pronounced the badly infected seedling trees in the orchard the source of infection.

GROWER LOST \$4,500

The commercial crop had been well sprayed and dusted and consequently kept free from disease until near the end of the season. At that time growth cracks exposed the fruit to infection by the spores produced on the rotting peaches under the seedling trees. The grower estimated that 1,500 bushels of peaches rotted. With fruit retailing at \$3 per bushel, the loss in this one orchard amounted to \$4,500.

The seedling trees also harbor countless numbers of curculio, and since they receive a lax schedule of sprays, the cumulative effect of a thorough spray program carried out in the orchard is greatly decreased. The curculio takes its toll in wormy peaches, and is also a factor in the spread of brown-rot.

MORE ECONOMICAL WAY

Why, then, do the growers leave these seedling trees? The chief reason, perhaps, is the fact that due to the greater hardness in bud of the seedling varieties, they very often bear fruit when the commercial crop is winter-killed. It would be far more economical, however, to remove this menace and buy fruit when the crop is frozen. Prospects now point to a bumper crop of peaches in Indiana this season, and unless seedling trees are removed they will cause heavy loss to the growers.

New York Peach Orchards

Nearly one-third of the peach trees (30 per cent) in commercial orchards in New York are ten years old and over. These represent the trees planted prior to 1916. During the World War planting decreased and in 1919 and 1921 extremely cold weather killed many so that the number eight and nine years old (planted in 1917 and 1918) was only 8 per cent of the total trees standing in the fall of 1925. This was also the case with the trees six and seven years old (planted in 1919 and 1920). The trees four and five years old, however, made up 13 per cent of the total and those two and three years old made up 28 per cent of the total, while the trees one year old or under were 13 per cent.

These figures are compiled by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets working with the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies making a nation-wide study of the peach industry, and represent conditions in the fall and winter of 1925-26. The New York figures are based on actual reports from commercial growers owning nearly half the peach trees in the state, and are fully representative of commercial conditions.

The proportion of trees of various ages in New Jersey and Michigan is somewhat similar to that in New York.

In the Southern States, which are now the heaviest shippers to eastern markets, there is a much lower proportion of trees over ten years old than in the Northern States, a somewhat higher proportion in the

numbers from six to nine years old, and a substantially larger number from two to five years old. In Georgia, 55 per cent of the total trees reported were between two and five years old, compared with 41 per cent of these ages in New York. Of the trees one year old and under, however, the Southern States showed a decided decrease. Should the trees now growing in the South come to maturity, an increasing production may be expected for several years.

Color in Advertising

A considerable degree of science is being expressed in the present use of color in advertising. It is being employed logically and wisely. It is only necessary to examine such a series as the current Elliott Nursery campaign, to discover the effective results which are thus made possible. "You can do this with Tulips" suggests the headline and the artist spreads his canvas with warmth, sunshine, bouquets of brilliant salesmanship. Up both sides of a winding path, the multi-tinted tulips spread their flaming faces and there is the creamy white of the birches, their first tracery of green, a mauve sky and the most charming of modern country cottages, every detail worked out along smart color lines.

It is not conceivable that black and white could possibly do justice to a subject of this character. The buoyant color of the flowers creates the urge to possess.—Printers' Ink.

George Ostrander, President of the Fredonia Seed Company, Fredonia, N. Y., has purchased the John Foster Estate's interest in the Foster Nursery Company, of Fredonia, N. Y.; the management of which will continue on as in the past.

Noted Instance of America's Century Old Family Firms

When Mark Sullivan wrote a series of articles entitled "America's Century-Old Family Firms," he said that he hoped that they would show that there is in America much more pride in the antiquity of our business institutions and more sentiment for the founders of these firms than is commonly believed.

From the volume of interest in the subject which found expression in the time-honored custom of writing "letters to the editor," it seems clear that Mr. Sullivan's hope is a reality.

There is an active concern in all sections of the country for the traditions of earlier days. Business men do not forget the past, even though the present and the future claim most of their attention. Excerpts from a few of the interesting letters received by the editor of Nation's Business bear out this statement.

THE STARK FAMILY

Wallace D. Bassford, of Washington, D. C., contributes an interesting account of the history of the Stark family and its connection with the Delicious apple. He writes:

I have been much interested in the articles concerning old businesses and old farms. They recalled to me one of the old and great

institutions of the country. It is hardly old as compared with some of those of New England, but it is about as old as anything that lies on the sunset side of the Mississippi. I refer to the Stark Nurseries, which gave to the world of apple lovers the wonderful Delicious apple. This institution is the largest of its kind in the world and is in its 110th year, while the fourth generation of the Stark family is guiding the business and the fifth generation is learning the ropes.

BEFORE MISSOURI WAS A STATE

In 1816, four years before Missouri was admitted to the Union, Judge William Stark of Virginia, a cousin of Colonel John Stark of Revolutionary fame, rode out into the west, his saddle-bags bulging with the scions of the choice fruits. From that small beginning grew the tremendous business which ships fruit trees by the trainload and maintains its agencies. Its experimental grounds and its orchards in all parts of the country and in some foreign lands. Judge Stark saw with prophetic eye that all that great western country would be in need of fruit trees—millions of them.

The concern which bears his name still uses the original farmstead, and many hundreds of acres besides, to grow its millions of trees.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

The columns under this heading are reserved for advertisements of
STOCK FOR SALE **SITUATIONS WANTED** **HELP WANTED**
STOCK WANTED **NURSERIES FOR SALE** **OTHER WANTS**
 The charge is 25 cents per line (average of 7 words to the line) set solid in ordinary reading type like this, light face, without display. Minimum of five lines.
 No display advertisements are accepted for these columns.
 Cash with order if you do not have an account with us.
 Advertisements originating in the **AMERICAN NURSERYMAN** on the 1st of month are reproduced gratis in the **AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN** on the 15th of the month, and vice versa. Forms close on the 8th and 25th.
AMERICAN FRUITS PUBG. CO., P. O. Box 124, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
 Display Advg: \$2.80 per inch; under yearly term, \$2.50 (58c per inch per week)

BOOKS

BAILEY'S STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, 3 vols. Illustrated. Fully indexed. 3629 pages. Indispensable for horticultural reference. The standard authority everywhere. Sold only in complete sets. Price reduced to \$20 per set. American Fruits Pubg. Co., P. O. Box 124, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF 117 BOOKS on Horticultural subjects covering Nursery, Greenhouse, Field, Ornamental and Fruit Stock, Vines, Insecticides, Spraying, Landscaping, Diseases, Insects, Orchards, Gardens. Seven books on Landscape Gardening. List sent on request. American Fruits Pubg. Co., P. O. Box 124, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Have a retail nursery salesforce selling about \$30,000 yearly in ornamentals and fruit trees at high prices. Have not capital enough to grow so will sell half interest or connect with a grower who can finance the business. Office in Rochester, New York. Address B-62, American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

New York Development Nursery

Dr. Charles V. Paterno, New York builder, is establishing a large evergreen Nursery, the outgrowth of a 250 acre farm. He has increased the acreage to 900 acres. Finding difficulty in operating the farm at a profit, except for the corn crop, says the N. Y. World, Dr. Paterno decided to experiment with evergreens in order to supply his own needs at 270 Park Avenue, at Hudson View Gardens and at other large projects in which he is interested.

Two years ago he put in 300,000 young evergreen trees and increased that number this year to 800,000. Most of these are of the Norway spruce variety. Shortly 500 acres will be covered with a total of 2,000,000

FERTILIZER

Hardwood Ashes, Nature's Own Fertilizer, delivered to any station in New England States. \$30 per ton. Special price quoted car lots. Free circular. George Stevens, 364 Mark St., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

ROOTED CUTTINGS

Rooted Cuttings; strong, clean stock, well rooted. For immediate shipment. *Abelia grandiflora* \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1000. *Euonymus japonica* \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1000. T. G. OWEN & SON, COLUMBUS, MISS.

young trees. The surplus not needed for Dr. Paterno's properties will be sold as live Christmas trees during the holiday season. There is a plentiful market at that time, which has been brought about by the action of the state in discouraging the cutting of mountain growth for decorative purposes. Dr. Paterno expects to market 50,000 to 100,000 trees each December.

Dr. Paterno states that three-year Norway spruce shoots can be planted for 5 cents each. After cultivating for five years at a cost of 1 cent each per year, and allowing for losses, the cost of a three-foot to four-foot tree figures 15 cents, whereas they can be sold, f. o. b. the Nursery, for \$1 each.

Huntsville, Ala., Wholesale Nurseries has arranged for an additional warehouse of 30,000 feet of floor space, to be completed in the fall.

Hector Cutten, of Truro, N. S., on the staff of the Canadian Forestry Association is inducing tree planting in Nova Scotia, through illustrated lectures.

Producing Trees in Lavender, Blue and Orange

A correspondent of the New York World says:

"Touched by the magic wand of science, trees in the forest near Machias, Maine, have turned from their native colors to lavender, yellow, blue and orange.

"These extraordinary transformations, which have amazed woodsmen, are results of experiments being conducted by Fritz von Behr, German scientist, assisted by Carl Switzer and Gerald Wheeler, University of Maine students.

"The secret of the dye that has made possible the creation of the multi-colored trees is known only to von Behr, inventor of the process which may revolutionize the hardwood lumber industry of the world.

"From their outer surfaces to the hearts of their trunks, trees have been indelibly colored by the use of the new dye. Neither acid nor water affects the artificial coloring, according to von Behr, who said the question was whether the process could be practical economically.

"Birch, beech, and maple trees are being used as the bases for the experiments. Already, buttons, umbrella-handles, cigaret cases, and candlesticks have been made from the dyed wood. Once carved, such articles have only to be polished, for the wood has been colored as a tree.

"According to von Behr, the dye neither kills nor injures the tree. Tests have proved that the artificial coloring has a tendency to harden the wood, but he insists the tree would continue to grow if it were not cut.

"It is a comparatively simple process," said von Behr. "We think we have convinced folks around here that we can dye trees. In the near future we are going to experiment with some larger trees, merely to convince people that there is no limit to this thing.

"We began by boring five or six holes at the base of the trunk. This is to create a reservoir for the dye. Into two of the holes we put gas-jet plugs. We use ordinary garbage cans, suspended in the trees, as dye reservoirs.

"The dye flows down into the trunk, the sap takes it up through the tree, and in two days on the smaller trees and about four days on the larger trees, the process is completed."

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As a Briton Sees Us

A British writer, traveling in the United States, tells the "H. A." in England, of conditions here as they appear to him. He remarks that owing to extremes of temperature in the Northeastern states, gardening, instead of being a popular occupation in the reach of everyone having an ordinary amount of skill, as in Europe, becomes the specialty of two classes of people only: the rich who can afford to pay skilled gardeners and buy elaborate and expensive appliances, and the trade, Nurserymen and retailers.

"The trade specializes in definite lines; each Nurseryman, as a rule, troubling only with a certain number of plants, growing these well and in large quantities. The demand, of course, is great in a country of above one hundred million inhabitants, where, as we have just said, the private production amounts to next to nothing. This explains the large fields of one special plant, those grown in Europe by the thousand are seen in America by the million. Also the immense greenhouses devoted to roses, carnations, sweet peas, etc., and the large quantities of flowers reported to be handled by American florists. The American Nurseryman, as a rule, is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. He grows his plants with plenty of room, keeps them well cultivated, uses gasoline tractors, etc.; his greenhouses are spacious, airy, and clean. They are often heated by oil, and concrete is used extensively for the manufacture of benches, etc. Could the European Nurseryman grow his plants so luxuriously under Europe conditions of sale? It is doubtful. These state-ly greenhouses are probably only made possible by such sale prices as one notices in American catalogues and the horticultural press. There is, with us, a 'finish' in the laying out and care of Nurseries that somehow American Nurserymen do not seem to possess. Some very large, old-fashioned American Nurseries formerly specializing in retail sales, have become nowadays merely b'g selling concerns. They buy the great majority of their stock, mostly grown on contract, and often from long distances, and distribute the plants (which is, perhaps, the best way of making money!) Quarantine 37, of course, had a great influence on the American Nursery trade; plants that were once very cheaply imported having to be grown now by them. The price of most of them has increased many fold, and most growers make money by it.

"Unfortunately, many new and fervent amateurs of horticulture do not know how to deal with climatic difficulties, and experience many disappointments. Some way ought to be found to help them along. Many plants it is useless for them to try to grow. In fact, we do not think that the average American amateur can grow more than a third or a fourth of what his European brethren can do. Many American amateurs, who have limited means and moderate knowledge of the cultivation of plants, turn to some particular item and grow little else—roses, paeonies, iris, etc. Hence comes the importance and the prosperity of the Rose, Paeony, Iris and other societies in America."

Kind words are said locally of the Lincoln Park Nursery, Hudson, Mass., whose efforts to improve the landscape are especially appreciated.

Fredonia, N. Y., reports fine prospect for grape harvest, with outlook for 40% increase over last year.

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MONTHLY NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF AMERICAN NURSERYMEN

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A Trade Record Which Can Never Be Duplicated

Wherein Is Presented, Not What Will Be Done But What Has Been Done and Is Being Done By

THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

THE editor of the American Nurseryman originated Nursery Trade Journalism in America thirty-three years ago.

2—He was the first to elicit expression of opinion by Nurserymen, through the columns of a trade journal, on live subjects of practical value to the trade.

3—He was the first to boost for the American Association of Nurserymen and for an increase in its membership; arguing year after year that when practical advantages and a limited membership total were established there would be a waiting list of those who were knocking at the door, instead of continual solicitation on the part of the organization.

4—He was the first to recommend and persistently to urge reorganization of the American Association of Nurserymen which was accomplished in 1915, from which time dates the nation-wide influence of that organization, as was predicted.

5—He was the first to propose that the American Association of Nurserymen should not only have a membership committee but that all applications for membership should be passed upon by that committee after due examination of the qualifications of the applicant; that ability to present a check for the membership fee was not sufficient.

6—He was the first to urge adoption

of the principles of a Code of Ethics and long argued the importance of this subject. This agitation resulted finally in the insertion of Section 9 in the constitution of the A. A. N.

7—He was the first to propose and urgently to argue for, the establishment and maintenance of an A. A. N. Vigilance Committee. So novel was this idea that its real purport was not grasped by the committees annually appointed until two or three years had elapsed, when it began to function normally.

8—He was the first to argue that the duties of the Vigilance Committee should apply to transactions between a Nurseryman and a planter as well as between members of the trade. This novel idea was finally put into operation, as shown by Vigilance Committee records.

9—He was the first to propose systematic publicity—indeed, any kind of organization-backed publicity—for the American Nursery Trade.

10—He was the first to demonstrate that a Nursery inspector is an ally and not an opponent in good business practice; that a certificate of inspection is a strong selling point. Cooperation with state entomologists and their representatives is now general in the trade.

11—He was the first to exclude from a Nursery Trade journal advertisements of unreliable concerns.

12—He was the first to question the policy of the current waiver of guaranty: "We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality of any Nursery stock we sell;" also the announcement that the responsibility

of the Nurseryman ceases before the delivery of the goods to the purchaser.

13—He was the first to publish an adequate report of a convention of a Nursery trade organization and has maintained through three decades annual reports of proceedings of the American Association of Nurserymen aggregating pages in space as compared to columns elsewhere, outside of the official reports.

14—He was the first to suggest the formation of an American Federation of Horticulture, or Congress of Horticulture.

15—The American Nurseryman was first to carry advertisements in the columns of a Nursery trade journal beyond the subscription list and to the entire trade.

16—To give a semi-monthly and weekly trade journal service.

17—To suggest affiliation of state and regional Nursery associations with the national organization.

18—To feature seasonal trade reports on crop and market conditions.

19—To boost for Market Development as the outgrowth of trade publicity.

20—To uphold Government protection of American agriculture and horticulture from foreign insects and diseases.

21—To suggest Rochester, N. Y., as the logical meeting place for celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen.

22—To publish an illustrated history of the American Association of Nurserymen from the date of its origin.

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The D. Hill Nursery Company in a recent letter said: "I am more than ever convinced that the "American Nurseryman," being an independent Trade Journal, is a logical medium which should be dominant in the Nursery Field."

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